

SCOTT MISS PEARL
BOX 406
1 OCT 20

Berea Publishing Co.
(INCORPORATED)

W.M. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief
J. O. LEHMAN, Managing Editor
Entered at the Postoffice at Berea, Ky., as second
class mail-matter, under Act of March, 1879.
Published Every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Vol. XXI.

Five Cents Per Copy

Berea, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JUNE 24, 1920.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents a Year

No. 52.

We Thank You

We greatly appreciate the increasing interest that is being taken in THE CITIZEN, both by citizens of Berea and the surrounding country and by people of the College and by its Alumni. Our subscription list is growing, and the call for extra copies to be sent to friends is larger than formerly. Then there are so many who tell us that they can't do without our paper that we feel we are, in a measure at least, meeting a need. Advertisers are telling us too that they get excellent results from the use of our columns. Our purpose is to constantly improve THE CITIZEN; for we believe that it is not only our paper, but yours.

Prices Coming Down

The prices of sugar, steel and twenty other standard articles is less than two weeks ago. It must be that prices all around will come down.

The question is whether we can get prices back to a natural level by gradual come down or whether there will be some great "crash" or "slump" which will ruin a great many people and produce a financial panic in the country.

Congress has done what it could and some public prosecutors are trying to punish the profiteers but our great reliance must be upon the conscience and good sense of the people. A great many goods were destroyed in the war and a great many workers were killed and disabled. The result is that we have not as many things to eat and wear as we have been accustomed to having. So, of course, we must either pay higher prices or go without. Most of us can afford to do a good deal of going without. The American people have been living high, eating their bread and butter with sugar on it, and buying new clothes when the old ones were a little out of fashion even when the old ones were not worn out. If we could stop doing these things we shall help diminish the high cost of living and we may be able to bring things back to peace basis without a "crash."

FEW HORSE-DRAWN VEHICLES

Carriage and Wagon Builders Have About Given Up That Branch of the Business.

The members of a firm formerly prominent in selling horse-drawn vehicles on the Pacific coast give some interesting figures showing how the carriage and wagon builders have lost business, due to the inroads of the automobile industry in the transportation field.

It seems that there were 14,000 buggies sold in Los Angeles county alone in 1890, and 6,500 wagons. Two years later the first motorcar appeared and business thereafter declined steadily. It is doubtful if 100 buggies a year are sold now in California. Salesmen working in rural districts used to sell an average of two buggies a day and more sets of harness. One prominent wagon builder sold \$8,000,000 worth of horse-drawn vehicles in 1890. In 1905 they stopped manufacturing them and concentrated their production facilities on motorcars, which they had gradually developed as their wagon trade decreased.

Not all firms were so far-sighted or fortunate, however, and many factories that formerly manufactured thousands of horse-drawn vehicles are but a memory. Most wagon builders of progressive mind installed motorcar departments and are now competing as manufacturers of special truck and van bodies to be fitted to standard motorcar truck chassis, work for which their mechanical equipment, working forces and experience are particularly well adapted.

MICKIE SAYS

LAVIN' OFF ADVERTISING
T CUT DOWN EXPENSES IS
LIKE QUITTING EATIN' T GAVE
MONEY—ONE'LL KILL YER
BIZNESS 'N TH' OTHER WILL
KILL YOU

PLEASE DON'T
TALK TO THE
PRINTERS
IT MAKES
THEM
NERVOUS!



Frankfort, June 20.—A meeting of the commission appointed by Governor Edwin P. Morrow under a resolution passed at the last session of the General Assembly, providing for the purchase of Federal Hill, the home of Stephen Foster, author of "My Old Kentucky Home," will be arranged for the near future by the Governor.

Frankfort, June 22.—Ninety per cent of the fair cash value has been tentatively agreed upon by the State Commission as a basis for assessment of the property in Kentucky for this year. The assessment last year was on a basis of 85 per cent and this makes an increase of a little less than 6 per cent.

Governor Edwin P. Morrow made a brief address this morning at the opening of the convocation of County Tax Commissioners in the House of Representatives chambers.

The thorax in the flesh of the people, he asserted, is not the fact that they have to pay taxes, but the fact that some are not paying their just proportion of taxes. He laid special emphasis on equality of taxation and expressed the hope that the commissioners would see that the burden of taxation is equally distributed.

A PHILIPPINE TRAVELOGUE

THE ROMANTIC ISLANDS OF THE FAR EAST—PICTURES OF THEIR NATURAL BEAUTY AND HISTORIC SPOTS—BECOMING A MECCA FOR TOURISTS AND A POPULAR WINTER RESORT.



The Zigzag on the Way to Baguio, Summer Capital of the Philippines.

U. S. News

Montgomery City, Mo., June 19.—Congressman Champ Clark, of the Ninth Missouri District, will be placed in nomination for President at the Democratic national Convention, it was announced here.

New York, June 18.—William G. McAdoo, who has been considered by party leaders as one of the principal candidates for the Democratic Presidential nomination, announced today he could not permit his name to go before the San Francisco convention.

Washington, June 18.—Herbert Hoover, one of the defeated candidates for the Republidean nomination for the Presidency, today called upon all Republicans generally and his followers specifically to support in every way the candidacy of Senator Warren G. Harding.

Baltimore, June 20.—Pennsylvania Railroad and Baltimore & Ohio yardmen, engineers, firemen and brakemen began going out on strike today. At least 1,000 men are out already.

Both roads are crippled and are calling for volunteers to maintain some service.

New York, June 21.—An investigation of the "underworld of the food trade" has convinced E. J. O'Malley, Commissioner of Public Markets, that New York City, which within the last year has faced a food famine five times, is having its supplies held up by speculators who seek only to boost prices.

Washington, June 19.—Revision of the present methods of making appropriations and a reclassification and redistribution of the work of the various executive departments are recommended by Assistant Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt in a letter to Representative Clifford Ireland, of Illinois, which was made public today at the Navy Department.

Fargo, N. D., June 18.—"No 'wet' Governor from New Jersey will ever be the Democratic candidate for President," declared William Jennings Bryan, speaking in Fargo last night.

Mr. Bryan by name also singled out Governor Cox of Ohio, and Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska as "wets." Mr. Bryan declared he was taking a dry plank and a prison term for proslavery plank to the San Francisco convention.

Washington, June 18.—Detroit, with a numerical increase and rate of growth larger than Chicago's and second only to New York's during the last ten years, is now the fourth largest city in the country.

IRELAND SWEEP BY RIOT WAVE

NATIONALISTS CLASH WITH UNIONIST FOES—FIVE KILLED, TEN WOUNDED

While Soldiers Seek to Prevent Disorder—Fighting Accompanied By Incendiary Attempts—Americane Returning Home Are Slain.

Western Newspaper Union News Service

London.—The situation in Ireland is so tense that there is something more than the possibility of a serious outbreak, says the London Times Dublin correspondent, in a dispatch dated Sunday. The position from an executive point of view, he adds, has become almost impossible and the outlook is very grave. Moderate Irishmen of all parties are described as deeply alarmed over the continuous stream of army lorries laden with military stores and protected armored cars pouring into Dublin Sunday from Kildare, where they were unloaded by troops from a Government steamer that arrived Saturday.

Londonderry.—Five persons were killed, ten others seriously wounded, several of them probably fatally, and about 100 others were injured less seriously in the desperate rioting in this city. The fighting was accompanied by several attempts at incendiarism, one of which resulted in the burning of a large drapery store. The rioting was a continuation of the disorders of Friday night, when Nationalists and Unionists were engaged in clashes for several hours and the military had to be called out. The military remained in which were considered the danger zones, but, notwithstanding the presence of the soldiers, the disorderly elements held sway for some time. In many instances persons who were suffering from minor wounds went home without receiving treatment. The authorities have no record of the number of such cases. Among the wounded were several shipyard workers with bad gashous wounds. The men killed were Edwin Price, James McVeigh, Thomas Laughlin, Thomas Farren and James Doherty.

The authorities had taken elaborate precautions in view of the expected renewal of the disorders. The military, fully equipped, took positions at the head and foot of Ulster street, which is the Nationalist quarter, and on Fountain street, the Unionist quarter. An armored car was drawn up on Carlisle road, between these localities, to keep the rival factions apart. The hopes that these precautions would lead to the preservation of peace, however, were not fulfilled, and another night of terror resulted. These latest scenes of rioting, which left the city absolutely terror-stricken, were said to have originated in what at first appeared to be a minor squabble between Unionists and Nationalists, at the junction of Longtower street, in the Nationalist quarter, and of Upper Fountain street in the Unionist district, these two streets being separated only by Bishop street, the scene of bloodshed for many years during periods of rioting. Men armed with rifles and revolvers afterward came into conflict, and before the military could intervene several had been killed.

Washington, June 20.—Declaring that "all his friends admit that he stands for a beer and wine amendment" Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, today asserted that Governor Cox, Ohio, "cannot sidestep the charge that he is the wet candidate for President."

"Mr. Cox has been elected Governor of Ohio by deceiving the people as to his attitude on this question," Mr. Wheeler's statement continued. "He even deceived Mr. Bryan through two campaigns, when he stumped the State for him, but the dry Democrats in Ohio and the nation will not be misled."

Washington, June 20.—The 1919 American wheat crop was produced at an average cost to the grower of \$2.15 a bushel, the Department of Agriculture announced tonight in making public its recent cost of production survey. The survey covered fourteen representative districts of the wheat belt, nine in the winter wheat areas of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, and five in the spring wheat regions of Minnesota, North and South Dakota.

The survey further revealed that the department said, that to permit a profit on 80 per cent of the wheat produced on the farms covered by the survey, the price would have to be about \$2.60.

Sebastopol, June 18.—The Allies cannot bring about a readjustment of the world's affairs without the help of Russia, but it is not from a Bolshevik Russia that such cooperation can be obtained, declared Gen. Baron Wrangel, commander of the Volunteer Army in South Russia, which has been conducting a successful offensive from the Crimea against the Bolsheviks, in a talk with the correspondent here today.

Our Threefold Aim: To Give the news of Berea and vicinity; to record the happenings of Berea College; to be of interest to all the Mountain People.

World News

Brussels, June 18.—At a Cabinet Council here it was decided unanimously that Belgium should favor in principle the lifting of the blockade upon Soviet Russia and that an attempt should be made to resume economic relations, with reservations, however, concerning Belgian rights in Russia.

Houlogne, France, June 21.—The conference of the Premiers tonight or tomorrow will send to Germany a letter demanding execution of the clauses of the Treaty of Versailles relating to disarmament. The text will not be given out until it is received in Berlin but the letter is understood to be a categorical refusal to allow Germany to maintain an army of 200,000 men.

London, June 21.—Attempts by the Sinn Fein to establish a Soviet republic in Ireland may develop within the next two weeks, as Ireland's answer to the Government, if it should carry out its threat to stop the movement of railway trains on the island. This information reached London tonight from trustworthy sources. The Londonderry outbreak is not a part of this plot, but a symptom of their condition.

The Hague, June 18.—The jurists comprising the Commission for the Permanent Court of Justice, who are meeting at the Peace Palace in an endeavor to draft a plan for a world court for submission to the League of Nations, temporarily laid aside today the multitude of plans for the court, offered by neutral nations and various private organizations, and plunged into an independent discussion of what they considered the most important question, the manner of the selection of judges. The problem, which involves the rights of small, as compared with large nations, probably will occupy several days in the threshing out.

London, June 20.—Serious developments in the Near East seem to have been the occasion of the hurried convening of the Hythe Conference with the Greek Premier, M. Venizelos, according to some of the London and Paris papers. It is asserted that the British Cabinet has accepted the offer of M. Venizelos of the Greek army to assist the British troops against Mustapha Kemal's Nationalist forces, and it is suggested that the Hythe conference with the military experts is for the purpose of arranging details of combined operations.

The news from Malta of the concentration of a powerful fleet in these waters and the dispatch of reinforcements to Constantinople appears to bear out these statements.

Londonderry, Ireland, June 20.—Five persons were killed, ten others seriously wounded, several of them probably fatally, and about ten others less seriously injured during a period of desperate rioting in this city Saturday night. The fighting was accompanied by several attempts at incendiarism, one of which resulted in the burning of a large store.

The rioting was a continuation of the disorders of Friday night, when Nationalists and Unionists were engaged in clashes for several hours and the military had to be called out. The military remained in what were considered the danger zones, but notwithstanding its presence, the disorderly elements held sway for some time.

London, June 19.—Great interest is being taken here in the meeting of representatives of the great powers at Boulogne, France, on Monday, and there is much speculation here in view of the grave problems demanding solution throughout Europe and the Near East.

The original idea was for a conference of Premiers Lloyd George and Millerand, but it seems to have been expanded to a meeting in which France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Belgium and Greece will participate.

Newspapers of London calling attention to the serious issues affecting the relations of the Allies with Russia, Turkey, Germany, Hungary and Poland, remark the state of the world is more perilous than it was two years ago, and call for "clear decisions, based on singleness of purpose and free from self-seeking individuals."

General College News

SUMMER SCHOOL GAINS

The summer school goes on quite successfully. The attendance now is about 25 per cent greater than it was this time last year. There is every indication that this will be the most successful summer school ever held in Berea. Not only is there a larger attendance, but the demand for studies in the professional courses is greater. There are a larger number than previously who are enrolling for courses in school administration, educational psychology and similar courses which are so essential in the thorough equipment of the public school teacher.

NORMAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The triennial reunion of the Berea Normal Alumni Association was held in the Main Chapel, June 8, 1920. Prof. Wm. Jesse Baird, President, presiding. The Rev. Charles Spurgeon Knight of Pontiac, Mich., a former instructor in the Normal Department, gave the invocation. Short addresses were given by Miss Enola Hill and Jesse Osborne, both of the class of 1914. Prof. Lewis followed with a short address, given in his usual vigorous style. The principal address of the evening was given by John Wirt Dinsmore, former dean of the Normal Department.

The following evening, June 9, the triennial banquet was held in the South Annex Dining Hall. Response to the roll call brought out interesting information concerning many alumni, absent as well as present. Several speeches followed, representative of the work which some of the Normal Alumni are accomplishing in the mountain region. James Hart Tate, in relating his experience as teacher in a mining town, gave us a vision of what can be done in overcoming apparently insurmountable difficulties in the way of developing a good school system, by arousing interest and cooperation. Leonard Meece, at present superintendent of schools in Pulaski County, handled the subject, "The County Superintendent and His Job," in a masterful way, showing that he knows his business and attends to it. Asher B. Strong explained the plan on which the Stafford Cane Model Rural School is being conducted, showing that any rural school under an efficient teacher can be an important factor in promoting progressive and wholesome community life. Dr. A. E. Thomson of Lincoln Ridge, one of Berea's trustees, in a few concise and forceful words, spoke of how the trustees looked for their wage to the good results brought about by the faithful work of Berea's Alumni in the schools and in other professions. Cordial words of greeting and encouragement were spoken by our new President, William J. Hutchins. Dean McAllister gave a short survey of the past and present of the Normal Department and predicted for it a greater future.

An enthusiastic business meeting followed the banquet. The following officers were elected: President, Jesse Osborne, Class 1914; Secretary-Treasurer, Louise Frey, Class 1907. It was found that a number of contributions had been made to the Normal Alumni Fund, which had been established at the last meeting of the Association. Much interest in its promotion was manifested. Plans were discussed and made for getting in closer touch with the Normal Alumni; for this purpose a publicity committee was appointed by the president to assist the secretary in this work. It is the plan of the Association to become a real factor in the growth and development of Berea College, especially of the Normal Department. We hope before the next meeting to enlist the interest of every Normal Alumnus.

NORMAL ALUMNI RESOLUTION

Berea, Ky., June 17, 1920.
President Wm. G. Frost,
President Emeritus, Berea College.

Dear President Frost:

The Berea Normal Alumni, at its triennial meeting and banquet on the evening of June 9, 1920, voted that we convey to you our deepest and heartiest appreciation for the signal service you have so nobly and generously rendered the Mountain Region of the South.

The Normal Alumni believe that in you they have always had a true, staunch and faithful friend, and we take this opportunity to pledge ourselves to continue to inspire and inculcate the great principles and doctrines for which you and Mrs. Frost have so unselfishly given the best years of your lives.

Signed by the Committee:
J. G. Durian
A. B. Strong
J. Hart Tate.

THE TRAINING OF MOUNTAIN GIRLS IN THE ART OF HAND WEAVING

By Miss Lillian Rostiger

First, observe the value of this training from the standpoint of economy. The hand loom is simply constructed and may be hand-made. If it is bought, its cost need not exceed \$30. Materials for the intended fabrics are easily procurable and at reasonable rates. The woven goods are always in demand and bring excellent prices—far better prices than power-made goods of a similar sort. Berea representatives, taking with them the finer hand-made textures and more beautiful patterns, have found a ready market for them in the wealthy homes of Chicago, Cleveland and other large cities.

The products of the hand loom are vastly more durable than those of the power looms. There are hand-made curtains in Berea that have been in constant use for the past ten years, and are still in perfect preservation. It is safe to say that on the average, the hand-made cloth will last five times as long as the similar power-made cloth.

We must bear in mind that hand weaving is only in its infancy in Berea. In Scotland and Ireland, some qualities of woolen goods which are hand woven, sell as high as \$8.00 or even \$10.00 per yard, their fineness and intrinsic value warranting the price.

There is no reason why a large number of mountain girls should not be paying all the expenses of their education by hand weaving in Berea. The revenues from most other forms of girls' work in Berea College are, as we all know, utterly inadequate for this purpose.

The extravagant prices which, in these days, we are forced to pay for all kinds of clothing and clothing material, add great emphasis to our plea for training in hand weaving. One of our Academy girls recently wove a linen coat for herself, and the buttons with which she trimmed it cost her more than the material of which she made it.

In hand weaving, the mountain girls find work which is both healthful for the body and cultural for the mind. The motions requisite for such weaving are invigorating and refreshing, rather than constrained and exhausting. The leisure time, even the few minutes, between other household duties, may be devoted with pleasure and profit to this occupation. Such weaving trains the taste in the selection of patterns and colors, and the hands and feet must work in perfect accord with the mind, thus concentration of attention is developed.

Skill is fostered by the dyeing of the materials for the loom. The rhythmic motions of the shuttle incline the weaver to hum or sing, which gives the note of contentment to the heart and home.

The meeting adjourned, to meet at the next Commencement Season.

Berea College Alumni Association

(This space belongs to the Alumni Association of Berea College. Articles, news items and personal letters from graduates will be published in full or in abstract every week. The Alumni Editor, Secy. M. E. Vaughn, Berea College, Berea, Ky., will be pleased to receive any communication of interest from members of the Association.)

MINUTES OF ALUMNI ASSOCIATION BUSINESS MEETING, JUNE 8, 1920

The Annual Business Meeting of the Berea College Alumni Association, held in Berea, June 8, was one of the most important ever held. More than one-tenth of the entire living membership if the Association was present, and a number of forward looking moves were made. The College Alumni Endowment Fund movement, launched last year, was enthusiastically endorsed, and a large number of new contributions and pledges were received. There is now no doubt about this project being a success.

In order to keep our members in closer touch with each other, with the work of the College, and with the Alumni Association, it was decided to organize group associations, or "Berea Clubs," similar to the Berea Association of Northern Ohio, which for more than ten years has been holding annual Berea meetings at Cleveland. A number of points were suggested, such as Southwest Virginia, East Tennessee, Washington, Chicago, Hamilton, Detroit, and some of the members in attendance have already gone home and started things going in their territory.

It was voted to add an Assistant Secretary to the list of officers of the Association to help with the correspondence and assist the Group Associations all that is possible.

It was also decided to increase the dues from one dollar once in three years to one dollar a year, and for the present, at least, to send The Citizen each week to every member of the Association. The Assistant Secretary will be the editor of the Alumni Column in The Citizen, and will be glad to receive items of interest, not only from the Secretaries of the Group Associations, but also from each and every individual member.

As the activities of the Association are expanding, it was voted to thoroughly revise the Constitution, which has remained practically unchanged since 1889, and a committee was appointed to undertake this work and report at the Annual Business meeting next June.

In recognition of the great services which President Frost has rendered to the Institution during his twenty-eight years of service, resolutions of respect and appreciation were adopted by the Association and sent to President Frost.

President Hutchins was a guest at the Alumni Banquet Tuesday night and presented a masterful outline of the work which he hoped the College and the Alumni, working together, might do in the coming years.

The meeting adjourned, to meet at the next Commencement Season.

Signed, Frank M. Livengood,
Secretary.

Beginning in this issue, we will publish all the names and addresses, as we have them, of the Alumni Association, who should have an active interest in the present work of Berea College. We have also included the names of the deceased graduates. If the list as published is not correct, the editor will be very grateful to anyone giving the latest information about the occupation, marriage and residence of graduates who are incorrectly listed.

Class of 1873
Gib, Leonard Wayne, A.B., Sinking Springs, O. Died 1874.

Fox, Burritt Hamilton, A.B., Berea, Ky. Died 1876.

Pigg, George L., A.B., Clay County, Ky., Teacher, Superintendent of Schools, Farmer. Died in Maple City, Kan. 1918.

Smith, Lueretta, B.S., West Union, O. Died —.

Class of 1874
Fairchild, Arthur Babbit, A.B., M.A., Hartford, O. Graduate from Oberlin Theo. Sem., 1887. Prof. in Deane College, Crete, Neb. Residence, Crete, Neb.

Fox, Howard S., A.B., Lewis Co., Ky. Died, Whittier, Cal. 1904.

Hodkinson, John T., A.B., Born —.

Class of 1875
Gregg, John Fee, A.B., Germantown, Ky. Farmer. Residence, Genoa, O.

Rogers, John Raphael, A.B., M.A., LL.D., Roseville, Ill. Manufacturer and Inventor; Trustee of two Colleges. Residence, 251 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

mountain homes the benefactions of the hand loom?

[This essay was written by Miss Rostiger and presented as her graduating essay from Berea Academy.—Editor.]

Editor in Law Department of Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis. Residence, 5222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Class of 1881

Bannon, Albert D., A.J., Hillsdale, Mich. Cashier and Bookkeeper, General Store Manager, Traveling Salesman; Member of Wholesale and Retail Stationery Firm. Residence, 110 S. 3rd St., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Jarvis, Leonard W., A.H., Barberville, Ky. Died in Missouri, 1892.

Lester, Chas. F., A.B., Burlington, Ind. Civil Engineer, Oregon and Wash. Mayor of Warrenton, Ore. Representative in Legislature, and State Senator. Died, Warrenton, Ore. 1913.

Flagg, Florid J., Friars Point, Miss. Died, 1900.

Class of 1883

McCullum, Hugh Burritt, A.B., M.A., Augusta, Ky. Student in Chillicothe, Principal of Schools. Residence, Poland, O.

Pike, Ella R., B.S. (Mrs. Hugh B. McCullum). East Orange, N. J. Died, Geneva, O. 1900.

Class of 1885

Baker, Rev. William H., A.B., M.A., Wallacetown, Ky. Teacher and Minister. Graduate Oberlin Theo. Sem., 1891. Pastor, Portsmouth, Springfield, Toledo and other points in Ohio. Residence, Andover, O.

McCullum, Dr. James L., A.B., M.A., Augusta, Ky. Physician; Prof. of Surgery in Chicago. Residence, 1657 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Rice, Rev. John H. J., A.B., M.A., Bethel, O. Graduate Oberlin Theo. Sem. Teacher, Minister, Ohio, Cal., Kansas, Residence, Emporia, Kan.

Rogers, Joseph Morgan, A.B., M.A., Docteur, O. Clerk in Store, Teacher, Civil Engineer. Editor in Mich., Iowa, Wis., N. Y. City. Literary Editor of Philadelphia Enquirer. Residence, 4623 Baltimore Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Thompson, Dennis L., B.S., Grinnell, Iowa. Died, Berea, 188—.

Lester, Jennie E. (Mrs. J. A. Hill), A.B., M.A., Brush County, Ind. Teacher, Organizer of Home Sci. Dept. of Berea College, Manager of Farm. Residence, Berea, Ky.

Lawlings, Maggie S., B.S., Berea, Died, Berea, 1885.

Lawlings, Nannie A., B.S., Berea; Died, Berea, 1890.

Class of 1886

Lewis, John C., B.S., M.S., Vine Grove, Ill. Died —.

Radcliffe, Julian N., B.S., Hopkinsville, Ky. Died, Tenn., 1906.

Class of 1887

Lamson, Mary H., (Mrs. L. V. Dodge), B.S., M.S., Beclown, Wis. Teacher from 1887 to 1896. Residence, Berea, Ky.

Class of 1888

Smith, Edwin B., A.B., M.A., Richmond, Ky. Editor. Residence, Richmond, Ky.

White, Edward F., B.S., M.A., Johnson County, Ind. Attorney, Lincoln, Neb. Lawyer and Author of Legal Treatises, Indianapolis.

COLLEGE ALUMNI RESOLUTION

Berea, Ky., June 21, 1920.

President and Mrs. Wm. G. Frost,

Berea College, Kentucky.

Honor President and Mrs. Frost:

The Berea College Alumni desire

to express to you their sincerest and most cordial gratitude for the spirit of friendship and cooperation you have always shown them when they were students in college.

As the Alumni go out into the world, following their various professions, they become more and more appreciative of the high ideals for which you have stood, and which have been promoted through the institution you have served faithfully and selflessly for so many years. Every Alumnus feels that to your prophetic vision is due the present greatness of Berea College and its wide-spread influence for that which is good and noble.

May you continue to reap the blessings of the rich harvest you have sown.

Signed, Lorisse Frey,
Chairman of Committee.

COE-IMRIE NUPTIALS

A very pretty event of Commencement week, and one of special interest to the College Alumni, was the marriage of Miss Mary Eleanor Coe of Sulphur, Okla. to John Mark Inrie, of London, Canada.

The wedding occurred at the country home of Dr. and Mrs. James Watt Inrie. The bride's sister, Miss Anna Coe, and a few intimate friends were present. Mr. Howard Taylor played the wedding march as the bride and groom entered the sitting room, where, in front of a bank of forest foliage and roses, Dr. Inrie performed the impressive double ring ceremony.

Refreshments were served on the lawn, after which Mr. and Mrs. Inrie left for the train, amidst a shower of rose petals. After a three weeks' trip up the Hudson, they will be at home at London, Canada.

Mrs. Inrie graduated from the Academy in 1909, and from the College in 1914. Since then, she has been teaching in the Oklahoma High Schools. Mr. Inrie was also a graduate of the class of 1914. Early in 1915 he enlisted with the Canadians. He returned from France last August, after an absence of four years.

Berea, like the true Alma Mater that she is, drew them back with her magnetic charm, to be united in the holy bonds of wedlock by their favorite instructor among scenes of former joys, in the presence of old and tried friends.

Monroe Clothes

New York Styles America

Monroe Clothes New York



Monroe Clothes Enhance Vigor-Vim and Verve

MEN of vision, foresight, initiative and "Get There"—these are the type of men who wear Monroe Clothes.

They wear them because they enhance personal qualities—because, through their clean-lined style, they impart to the figure tone, charm, force and character. They are the outward badge of internal vigor.

Just take in New York, for example.

IN THAT CITY OF MIGHT, VASTNESS AND DRIVING FORCE, MONROE CLOTHES HAVE BEEN BOUGHT MORE THAN ANY OTHER MAKE.

You want Monroe Clothes—because they best bring out your personality. You want Monroe Clothes—because they are pre-eminently New York's Style leader.

And you can get them here—at less than current prices!

WELCH'S DEPT. STORE

Berea, Kentucky

The MAN NOBODY KNEW BY HOLWORTHY HALL



SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—In a base hospital at Neuilly, France, his face disfigured beyond recognition, an American soldier serving in the French army attracts attention by his deep dependency. Asked by the surgeon for a photograph to guide them in making over his face, he offers in derision a picture of the Ravior, bidding them take it as a model. They do so, making a remarkable likeness.

CHAPTER II.—Invalided home, on the boat he meets Martin Harmon, New York broker, who is attracted by his remarkable features. The ex-soldier gives his name as "Henry Hilliard," and his home as Syracuse, New York. He left there under a cloud, and is embittered against his former fellow townsmen. Harmon makes him a proposition to sell mining stocks in Syracuse, concealing his identity. He accepts it, seeing in it a chance to make good and prove he has been undeterred.

CHAPTER III.—In Syracuse "Hilliard" (in reality Richard Morgan) is accepted as a stranger. He visits James Cullen, a former employer, relating a story of the death of Richard Morgan, and is surprised at the regret shown by Cullen and his youthful daughter Angela. While at the Cullen home Carol Durant, Morgan's former fiance, makes a call.

CHAPTER IV.—Hilliard repeats to Carol his story of Morgan's death and is deeply moved by the evidence of her deep feeling for the supposed dead man. His resolves, however, to continue the deception.

CHAPTER V.—Next day Hilliard gathers from Angela that Carol had always loved Dick Morgan, and while delivering to her a letter supposedly from her former fiance realizes that his affection is unchanged. He is welcomed by Doctor Durant, Carol's father, also makes his resolution to continue the deception, but he conquers it.

CHAPTER VI.—In Syracuse Hilliard is looked upon as a capitalist and mining expert, and in that capacity, in pursuance of his object, interests Cullen in the possibility of wealth in mining projects. The Cullens and Hilliard go to the Durants for dinner.

CHAPTER VII.

Since Friday night, Hilliard had lived only for Sunday; his whole existence had been turned to Sunday, and when at last the morning dawned, his greatest fear was that he might not live until dinner time.

On reaching Carol's side, he was both awkward and incoherent; and he failed to derive encouragement from the realization which gradually stole over him, that the Durants had asked a number of other guests to dinner. Armstrong was waiting patiently in the aisle, and keeping closer to Carol than Hilliard liked, and there was also a bright-faced boy of nineteen or twenty who had promptly attached himself to Angela—his name was Waring, and he was the grandson of the patriarchal clergymen, with the head of Moses and the spirit of youth, who presently came down to join the little group, and complete it. So that altogether there were nine people who finally sat down to table; and Hilliard's dream of quiet progress and harbored conversation was shattered in a twinkling.

It was all very homelike, and all very friendly, but to Hilliard, sitting there between Carol and her mother, the occasion was peculiarly acute. He had long since discarded any residue of his active fears; he was confident in his disguise to the point of recklessness, for he had covered the windings of the trail by an infinite variety of methods; and yet without having any tangible facts to grasp, he was subtly warned to remain on sentry duty over his pulse.

He was gratified that the conversation, after one natural enough eddy, was whirled away from the vicissitudes of Dicky Morgan, for he had talked his till on that particular subject. For a time, he amused himself by watching Angela and Waring playing their world-old game across the table; after that, he paid a little polite attention to Mrs. Durant, and to the clergymen; and then snatching an opportunity unlooked for, he gave his kindest smile to Carol, and for instant took the monopoly from Armstrong. And he had hardly looked down once into her October-brown eyes before the mystery of his restlessness was as clear as crystal, and Hilliard was thoroughly dismounded, and confused.

It had come upon him, a quarter of an hour ago, as they exchanged their first superficial sentences, that he was lonelier than he had ever imagined, but he hadn't realized until this immediate contingency, that this sensation had carried over until now. He was prevented, by the very limits of the project which had brought him here, from releasing any of his sincere thoughts; he hadn't comprehended, until he had learned the truth just now by actual experience, that loneliness is nothing but an aggravated state of self-repression. Never in all his life, not even when he had lain for months in hospital in France, had he been as lonely as today, and at this moment, when he was surrounded by people he knew intimately, and when he was enjoined from sharing in their communion of mind.

Carol, looking up at him with what wasn't exactly a smile, but was at least a cousin to it—that well-remembered flush of sympathetic interest—Carol spoke to him under cover of the general conversation.

"A penny for your thoughts!" she proffered.

"They aren't worth it," said Hilliard. "I was thinking about myself." He continued to regard her steadily, and he was alarmed to discover that he was losing one of the abilities which had made him so sure of himself. He continued to hold that she had treated him shabbily, mercilessly; but notwithstanding that, as he gazed at her, and perceived the sweet naturalness which was developing out of last week's shock, he was secretly perturbed. In spite of himself, he began to see, as though by camera obscura, dim visions of the past; he was righteously annoyed that they should try to torment him, and still the visions came.

"But after all that you've been through," she said, "I should think your thoughts about yourself would be extremely interesting!"

"I'm afraid they're rather gloomy, Miss Durant, whenever they touch on what I've been through. And when anything like this gathering here today builds up a comparison . . . I'm sorry, but I can't always master it."

"You mean the difference between a family over here and a family over there?"

"Exactly," he said. "Down to the last detail—what we eat, and where we live, and what we talk about, and what we think about—everything."

"I've thought of that, too," she said soberly. "But I'll have to confess that it wasn't until you came—it wasn't until after that first night at Angela's—that the great difference came home to me. It's made me feel that it's almost wrong—almost abominable—that we should be so warm and comfortable, and well-fed, when over on the continent . . . well, I wonder whether we won't have to pay for this some time?"

It was at this juncture that Mrs. Durant rose; and Hilliard, with keen foresight, cannily guided Carol after her mother, into the living room, made for a familiar piece of furniture and preempted it; it would seat two people, and no more—there wasn't the slightest use in Armstrong's loitering disconsolately in the neighborhood; it had a maximum capacity of two. Furthermore, it was removed by several feet from the nearest listening post.

He was so close to her that their sleeves touched; he looked into the beautiful eyes which were so clear, so unsuspecting; and his will swayed perilously. Had he prepared so long and savagely for his repitit, only to lose his impetus at almost the first glance of those brown eyes? He reflected that there was nothing to prevent him from being a good salesman, and from renewing his predilection for Carol at the same time. The idea of courting her again, in his false character, was highly dramatic . . .

"I know you won't misunderstand me," he said, his heart shaking, "and I hope that you won't consider it as too presumptuous—but the other day

Berea College Summer School

Second Half Term, July 16 to August 19

Berea College has established a Summer School to meet a distinct and growing need in the Southern Mountains. It gives a program of courses for teachers of high schools and graded schools, returning soldiers and sailors, students who wish to get college entrance credits or credits toward college degrees, and others seeking general information. The work is arranged to accommodate those who wish to come for either a half or a whole term. Each half term is five weeks, and since the first half is well started, students desiring to make some credit and do five weeks of specializing should enter the second half term, which begins July 16th.

Courses for College Credit
Courses for College Entrance
Courses for High School Teachers
Courses for Elementary Teachers

Foundation School work for those over fifteen years of age who have not finished the grades.

Courses for the Farm Boy and Girl

(The second half of the Summer Term falls between the "laying by" of the crops and fall gathering.)

Subjects from which to elect courses:
Agriculture, Arithmetic, Biology, Chemistry, Commerce, Drawing, Education, English, French, Games, Geography, German, History, Home Science, Latin, Mathematics, Music, Physics, Psychology, Stenography, Weaving.

Courses leading to Teachers Certificates:
Normal School Elementary Certificate
Normal School Intermediate Certificate
Special High School Certificate

SPECIAL FEATURES

A number of scientific and popular lectures, musical events, and motion picture entertainments will be given free of charge. There will also be excursions to nearby points of historical and scenic interest. All the resources of the entire institution will be at the disposal of the Summer School.

EXPENSES

	Five Weeks
Incidental Fee	\$ 7.50
Room Rent	5.00
Table Board, women	12.50
Total for Women	\$25.00
Table Board, men	13.75
Total for Men	\$26.75

No rebates are allowed to students who withdraw before the close of the period for which payment has been made.

A deposit of four dollars (\$4.00) is required of all students upon entrance. This is refunded when the student leaves, provided library books, keys, etc., are returned in good order.

Special Fees

	Five Weeks
Business Courses	\$2.50
Cabinet Organ, two 20 minute lessons per week	1.25
Voice, Piano, or Violin, two 20 minute lessons per week	3.75
Use of Piano, one hour per day	4.25
Use of Organ, one hour per day	.50
Use of Music Library	.50
Glass Work in Harmony	1.50

For bulletin giving complete announcement of courses and expenses, write to

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Secy., Berea, Ky.



He Was So Close to Her That Their Sleeves Touched.

you spoke of Dicky Morgan as a very dear friend of yours. Miss Durant, I want to do everything in the world I can for you, and he was my dear friend as well as yours. I'm not disloyal to him, or to you, or to myself—but I should like more than I can ever tell you to feel that I had done one good to him. His eyes fell upon the doctor's desk, wandered and suddenly focussed hard and piercingly. He leaned over to the desk and slowly put

AVIATION WILL BE DEVELOPED

NAVY DEPARTMENT PLANS BIG THINGS FOR FLYING DURING COMING FISCAL YEAR.

CONGRESS GIVES \$25,000,000

Large Part of This Will Be Spent in Improving the Naval Air Stations, Especially on the Pacific Coast—Summer Schooling for Lads.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington.—Extensive developments in aviation are scheduled by the navy department for the coming fiscal year. Congress has set aside \$25,000,000 for this purpose. The senate increased the appropriation over the amount originally fixed by the house by \$9,000,000. The upper branch of congress took the view that the war showed clearly that aviation is of vital importance to all military operations ashore and afloat. It was argued in committee and also on the floor of the senate that money judiciously spent now for attacking the problem will save waste later. It was the further view of the senate that development of the aviation branch of the navy should not be permitted to lag behind that of the navy service of other governments.

Congress is very certain that from this time on more attention must be devoted to aviation. It maintains there can be no doubt that the naval flying machine, the hydroplane, is now and will be one of the most important branches of the naval defense. A considerable part of the \$25,000,000 appropriated for use during the next year will be used in improving naval air stations. For instance, \$20,000 is to be spent at Cape May, \$20,000 at Hampton Roads, \$180,000 at San Diego, Cal., \$270,000 at the station at Pensacola, Fla., \$155,000 at Quantico on the Potomac river, \$87,000 at Parris Island, N. C., \$100,000 at the Great Lakes training station, Ill., \$50,000 at Charleston, S. C., \$450,000 at Lakehurst, N. J., \$100,000 at Rigid station, Fla., \$2,775,000 on the Pacific coast, \$81,000 at Narragansett Bay, R. I., and \$300,000 in the Hawaiian Islands.

Large Sum for the Pacific.

An appropriation of such a large sum for development of naval stations on the Pacific coast and in the Hawaiian Islands has not gone unnoticed. In discussing these appropriations senators were very frank in saying that the Pacific coast needs naval defense more than the Atlantic coast at this time. Attention was called to the fact that under the new naval policy the government's naval fleet is divided, that is to say one-half of it from now on is to be maintained in the Atlantic ocean and one-half in the Pacific ocean. It is highly important, so the naval experts say, that the naval aviation system on the west coast be strengthened as rapidly as possible.

The naval bill as a whole is progressive in spirit. It is based on the principle that the navy is now and always will be the country's first line of defense. The bill as it passed the house appropriated \$425,289,574. The senate added to that amount \$40,000,000. The estimates submitted in November last year by the navy department for the support of the entire naval establishment for the next fiscal year totalled \$73,131,254. So it will be seen that congress has appropriated over \$700,000 to compensate the government for the maintenance of naval defense more than the Atlantic coast at this time. Attention was called to the fact that under the new naval policy the government's naval fleet is divided, that is to say one-half of it from now on is to be maintained in the Atlantic ocean and one-half in the Pacific ocean. It is highly important, so the naval experts say, that the naval aviation system on the west coast be strengthened as rapidly as possible.

The naval bill is a progressive bill. It is based on the principle that the navy is now and always will be the country's first line of defense. The bill as it passed the house appropriated \$425,289,574. The senate added to that amount \$40,000,000. The estimates submitted in November last year by the navy department for the support of the entire naval establishment for the next fiscal year totalled \$73,131,254. So it will be seen that congress has appropriated over \$700,000 to compensate the government for the maintenance of naval defense more than the Atlantic coast at this time.

The naval officials represented to congress that it is practically impossible to get recruits for the navy unless an opportunity is afforded to educate boys who have avian propensities. Under the legislation agreed on about 5,000 boys a year can be called into the naval service. They will go into those schools and receive instruction, and they will be enrolled in the naval reserve force.

Help for Disabled Men.

Records of the federal board for vocational education show that to May 1, 1920, more than 35,000 disabled men have entered courses of training and that 20,000 additional men had been accepted for courses, of which there are 125, in technical, agricultural, professional and academic institutions, public and private. The Red Cross is in close co-operative touch with the work of the federal board and is in a position to advise the disabled ex-service men concerning training which will restore them to their communities as useful producing citizens. Thousands of the men know the value of the friendly us aliance which the Red Cross offers.

In practically all of the 14 district vocational offices which the federal board maintains the Red Cross has its workers, and in most of the communities where the men are in training in schools and colleges there is a Red Cross worker to look after the interests of the students. In association with the district officers of the board, the Red Cross is instrumental in various ways in locating the men who are eligible; in getting the message across to ex-service men who are not aware of the opportunities open to them; in arranging for interviews between the men interested and the district officers; in advising proper courses, and in assisting in many matters of procedure incident to entering training, such as the filing of applications and the adjusting of claims and compensation.

What Home Service Workers Do. Through the efforts of Red Cross home service workers, who are in close touch with the families of ex-service men, many who would not otherwise have entered training are persuaded to do so. It is sometimes found that a man refuses training because of influence brought to bear by his family to have him remain at home. In such instances the friendly advice of the Red Cross worker is often the means of convincing the family of the benefits of vocational education and the result it will have on the man's future welfare. Many times there are family difficulties which keep the man at home, and these the home service section tries to adjust.

Frequently the federal board refers to the Red Cross the names of men whom it cannot locate because of insufficient address. In one locality the Red Cross learned of the names of 15 men whose medical reports the federal board had, but for whom no addresses were given. From the medical reports the Red Cross obtained the names of the places where the men had been discharged, wrote to the Red Cross field directors in the various camps and, consequently, obtained the addresses. As a result the men are now in training. It would be difficult to recount all of the friendly forms of service extended by the Red Cross to the men.

Establishes Clubs for the Men.

An especially valuable form of Red Cross aid to the men who have entered training is that given in establishing clubs in places where they are not adequately provided for in the college dormitories. This has been worked out effectively in Buffalo and Brooklyn, New York. In Providence, where there are some one hundred and twenty-five men in training at the Rhode Island school of design and at a business college, the Red Cross working in conjunction with the school people, instituted a plan providing for the adaptation of the service men's club to meet the needs of the situation.

It appears now that the vocational training for untrained soldiers will go on for a good many years. That much good is coming out of this training is admitted by all who are acquainted with what is being done.

Effort to Stop Lynchings.

The Judiciary committee of the house of representatives in advocating the passage of anti-lynching legislation sets out facts and figures which show that the lynching record in the United States is a humiliating one. It is shown, for instance, that congress has appropriated and the government has paid to other governments \$702,490.39 to compensate the murder by lynching of millions by American mobs, and that there are now pending with the department of state unadjusted claims to a large amount for similar murders of Australians, Greeks, Japanese and Italians. Every diplomatic letter sent by the state department to another nation with regard to these claims has stated that the federal government is impotent to protect strangers within the borders of the United States, and seeks to lay the blame on the state governments. Every such letter admits the dereliction of congress in not enforcing the guarantees of the fourteenth amendment. This sum of \$702,490.39 was paid for less than 100 lives of foreigners taken by mobs.

The bill favorably reported seeks (1) to prevent lynching as far as possible; (2) to punish the crime of lynching; and (3) to compel the community in which the crime is committed to make such compensation as is possible. It is proposed to exact from the county in which a person is lynched a penalty of \$10,000, recoverable in an action to be brought by the district

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREAL AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office. ad.

Mrs. J. C. Faulkner, of Cincinnati, O., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Harris, on Chestnut street.

Mrs. H. R. Fugate of Frankfort, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Bowling, who are back in the Commercial Hotel, after spending some time in New Mexico.

Elizabeth Jarvis is visiting relatives in Cincinnati.

Bennett Fowler and M. D. Bowling are in Irvine this week on business.

Ralph Coulson, of Oswego, N. Y., now in business in Syracuse, N. Y., and Ella Fowler of Berea, were quietly married in Syracuse, June 6, by Rev. E. A. Furnham, pastor of the Congregational Church. They are at home at 433 Grape street, Syracuse. The bride is well-known here and her friends wish them a happy life.

Miss Margaret Dizney, Dean of Women of the Vocational Department of Berea College, has been engaged by the Normal School, Richmond, for the summer term.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hudson will leave Friday for Karsdale, Nova Scotia, where they will spend a vacation of about two months.

Have you noticed the "Dixie Highway" sign on the Boone Tavern Garage filling station? It looks fine.

Mr. and Mrs. James entertained Miss Grace Cornelius and Dr. Donald Edwards, Miss Neva Chrisman and Jack Webb, Miss Myrtle Baker and Carroll Robie, and others, to an informal dance at their residence, Tuesday night. A lovely time was reported.

F. L. Feese is visiting his home at Columbia over Sunday.

Mrs. Morris and children, who have been visiting Mrs. Morris' mother at Gray Hawk, have returned to Berea much to the Doctor's delight.

Mrs. Jones, the daughter of Mr. Nickells, of Berea, died at the Robinson Hospital, Monday, of mastoids.

Frank Jones is making an extended trip through Irvine, Clay City, and other points, on business.

W. H. Henfrey, Robinson Hospital's able business manager, and family, are taking a vacation visiting his former home and friends.

Mrs. J. Q. Scrivner of Irvine, has been visiting in Berea at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. E. Bender.

Daniel Wyatt, of Cincinnati, is spending several days in Berea with friends.

Miss Lillian Stephenson spent several days with friends at Irvine.

Mr. and Mrs. Lear of London, spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Jack Baulie and family.

Miss Elsie Williams, who has been in the Robinson Hospital for some time with typhoid, is able to be out and around again.

Mr. Gardner, who purchased the Estill Jones property on West Chestnut street, has moved his family into same the past week.

Myrtle Winkler, now of Irvine, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Lewis Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Walker left Thursday for an extended motor trip to visit Mr. Walker's parents in Ohio and to attend a family reunion. Before returning, they will visit the market to do fall buying.

Mrs. Jennie B. Fish, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Fish, spent Sunday in the country as guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Galloway.

PRINCE-HARWOOD
John Lewis Prince and Miss Kathryn Lee Harwood were married on Friday, June 18, in Lancaster. They will make their home at 52 Jackson street, Berea.

J. M. COYLE & COMPANY

MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, SHOES, HATS FURNISHINGS

Men's Suits \$20 to \$50 Shoes \$2 to \$17

CHRISTIAN CHURCH
The children under the supervision of Mrs. Holder gave a great entertainment last Lord's Day morning, and the offering for missions amounted to \$27. This, together with \$8.00 birthday offerings, amounted to \$35.00. So interesting the occasion proved to be that it was decided by common consent to repeat the entertainment next Lord's Day night at 7:30. Please come.

In the forenoon, the people of Berea are invited to be present and hear Geo. L. Snively, of Lewistown, Ill., who is a most charming and instructive preacher. No one who can attend can afford to miss both morning and evening services. You are all cordially invited to be present.

W. J. Hudspeth,
Minister.

METHODIST CHURCH

A Sunday-school social was given on Tuesday night of last week. We found that with the help of a few electric lights, the church lawn is a good place for socials. The ground got pretty slippery when "Ruth" was chasing "Jacob," but no one seemed to mind it. The ice cream cones were very much enjoyed after the games and everyone seemed to have a good time.

Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

"No man, having put his hand to the plow, and looking back, is fit for the Kingdom of Heaven." This was the text for the sermon last Sunday morning.

The sermon for the evening was taken from the eleventh chapter of John: "The Master is come and calleth for thee." There was a good crowd, many of the summer school students being present. Those who heard the sermon were ready for coming.

Miss Frances Scott, who was a missionary in India for twenty-nine years, will speak in the church Tuesday evening, June 29, at 7:30.

The W. E. M. S. will have a call meeting at the church, Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Dick will lead Epworth League Sunday evening.

Next Sunday morning the pastor will preach a missionary sermon Topic: "The Mite Makes Right." Text: Mark 12:44. The service begins at 11 o'clock.

The topic for the evening sermon will be "Christ Crucified." Text: I Cor. 2:2. Evening service to begin promptly at 7:30 o'clock.

HOME COMING—SPLENDID PROGRAM—BASKET DINNER FOR ALL

Next Lord's Day the Christian Church of this city will inaugurate its annual Home Coming services. Minister Hudspeth, who for the last five years has most helpfully served all our best local interests, invites all his friends to begin promptly with the 9:30 a.m. chemically illustrated lecture, and remain throughout the day.

The Christian Church that has for twenty-five years advocated all that tends to the best in home and community life, invites you and your friends to come and help make Lord's Day, June 27, a great religious festival, long to be remembered as a red letter day in our local church calendar.

The Old Days

H. J. Derthick, known and loved by all, will deliver a tender, instructive and interesting address on "The Old Days and the Old Ways." This

will deal with the local people and events reaching back into ante bellum days and should be heard by young and old.

Overflow Meeting

At 10:30, while Evangelist Geo. L. Snively, of Illinois is speaking at the Christian Church on "The Fundamentals of Our Common Christianity," there will be held elsewhere a most entertaining service for the young people, led by Miss Elizabeth Flannery. The program will consist of music, song, readings and delightfully-told stories.

Dinner

At noon on the beautiful lawn, at tables, the church will serve dinner to its guests. All members are urged to bring baskets of food and to assist in the entertainment of the hundreds who will attend.

Union Meeting

All other congregations in the city are urged to adjourn their regular services and unite with us in this great religious festival. All the ethics and proprieties of a union meeting will be chivalrously observed.

In Memoriam

During the day, tributes of love and gratitude will be paid to the memory of Christian men and women, regardless of denominational alignments, by local speakers, to whom their lives were as open books. A special invitation is given all descendants and other relatives of these worthy ones, to come hear these eulogies pronounced by those who loved them.

All in all, this will be a most memorable day, and in confidence that those having at heart the best interests of our community will respond to the invitation to attend. The minister, officers and members of the Christian Church have arranged this excellent program, and make this overture to sister congregations and the general public.

CHAUTAUQUA CLOSES

The Madeline Chautauqua was held here Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The attendance after the first afternoon was good. The lectures were well worth hearing, and the entertainments were enjoyed by the audiences. The Americans-All was especially interesting, as it showed what the Government is doing in giving an education to illiterates of foreign birth or parentage and Americanizing them.

Rare Plants in Demand.

In 1863 a scientist man named Drummond discovered one solitary aronia plant in the woods of St. Tammany parish in Louisiana, and it is cherished today at the Arnold arboretum. Now Harvard has written to New Orleans asking to have Louisiana searched again for the rare growth, and the New Orleans Garden society has offered a prize of \$5 for the discovery of another aronia plant. Harvard also wants Louisiana searched for a certain variety of ash, discovered near New Orleans about a century ago and never seen before or since.

United States Forests.

About one-fourth of the United States, or 550,000,000 acres, is in forests. Forests publicly owned contain about one-fifth of all the timber standing. The remaining four-fifths is privately owned. The original forests of the country covered an area of 850,000,000 acres, and contained a greater quantity and variety of timber than on any area of similar size in the world. The present rate of cutting for all purposes exceeds the annual growth of the forests.

Do you want a big White Leghorn Hat, a Beauty, made up with Georgette Crepe and White Ostrich Feathers or Gros Grain Ribbon, the hat to make you look cool and dainty these hot days? You will find it at

Laura Jones' Millinery Shop, Corner Chestnut and Parkway, Berea, Ky.

Also you will find all sizes in White and Black Maline Hats, Beautiful, Airy and Dainty as frost in the early spring. Reasonable, too, in price.

If you wish you can also find that chic little close Traveling Hat that fits the head and contour of your face and holds your hair in place when you are traveling or motoring. Also the Veil that adds so much to any ladies' appearance. Avoid the appearance of the tired woman we all see traveling with nine children hair in wisps of faded grey, hanging half down and dropping behind the ears and over the temples for want of a few hair pins, a close hat and a little close veil that would make a man vow his grandmother was young.

Get the idea—the hat and the veil at

MRS. LAURA JONES

Phone 164 Chestnut and Parkway, Berea, Ky.

Good Banking Is Good Business

The Best Business Connection in the World

is a good bank. Most people in this community know the financial stability of this bank, but there are some who do not realize how easily they can get our resources behind them.

This Year of Grace—1920—

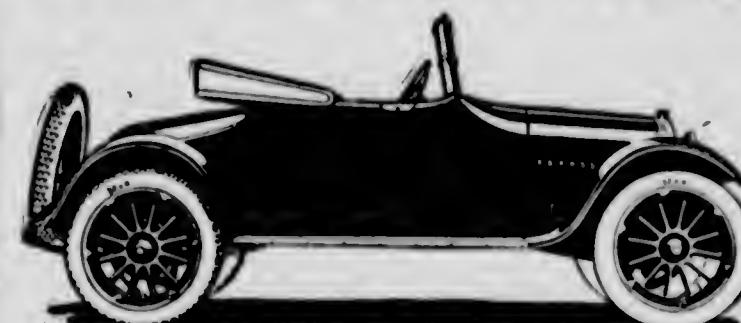
will be filled with financial problems. Some of them are likely to perplex the average man of business. These problems are a regular thing with us and because we have mastered so many of them, we may be able to help you with yours. Anyhow, we would like to. Come in and let's talk it over. And of course our talk is confidential.

In the Matter of Investments

let us recommend Liberty Bonds, which may be obtained now at attractive terms, and U. S. Treasury Savings Certificates in \$100 and \$1000 denominations. We will be glad to show you anything you may want to know about them or any other securities you contemplate buying.

BEREA NATIONAL BANK

OAKLAND OWNERS REGULARLY REPORT RETURNS OF FROM 16 TO 26 MILES FROM THE GALLON OF GASOLINE AND FROM 800 TO 12,000 MILES ON TIRES.



THIS OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX IS POWERED WITH THE FAMOUS 44-HORSEPOWER OVERHEAD-VALVE OAKLAND ENGINE

OAKLAND
SENSIBLE SIX

THE steadily growing popularity of the Oakland Sensible Six among American farmers, is due, primarily, to the capacity of this well-made car for continuous and economical service. Even in those districts where roads are unimproved and garage facilities are few and far between, the Oakland keeps its work day after day and month after month, quietly, competently, uninterruptedly. It is a comfortable car, exceedingly roomy and easy-riding; and because of its high ratio of power to weight, its action is brisk and responsive. Only immense manufacturing resources, and a production of unusual magnitude, make possible the very moderate price at which it is sold.

TOURING CAR AND ROADSTER \$1075 F.O.B. PONTIAC, MICH.

Boone Tavern Garage
Berea, Ky. Phone 18

JNO. F. DEAN

J. W. HERDON

DEAN & HERDON
REAL ESTATE

We Sell the Earth and the Houses thereon. If you want a Home in or around Berea come and see us. We have Some Especially Attractive Bargains in small places around town. Also some good Blue Grass farms.

Drop in at The Bank and talk it over with us when you are in Berea. If you have property that you want to turn into cash come and list it with us. Our business is to sell it.

Respectfully,

Dean & Herdon

W. F. KIDD

Dealer in

Real Estate

Telephone 68

Berea, Ky.

FLOWER PLANTS FOR SALE
Asters, Verbenas, Dwarf Marigolds, Geraniums, etc. Call after 5:30 p.m. D. J. Lewis, 37 Center St. Berea, Ky.

LOST—A case containing nose glasses, between President's House and Depot, at Commencement time, \$1.00 reward to finder. Mrs. M. E. Marsh, Farm School, N. G.

WANTED—Motormen and Conductors for the Indianapolis City Lines. We teach you the work and offer steady employment. Wages 40c to 45c an hour. Apply or write, Superintendent, Indianapolis Streetcar and Rail-Road Company, Room 814 Transportation Building, Indianapolis, (4-52.)

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

Berea, Ky.

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

Berea Publishing Co.

(Incorporated)

W.M. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

J.O. LEHMAN, Managing Editor

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year	\$1.50
Six Months	.75
Three Months	.50

Send money by Post-office or Express Money Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamp.

The date after your name on label above is what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Advertisers given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive *The Citizen* free for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

RECRUITS FOR NAVY

Lexington, Ky., June 18, 1920.

The Navy Department will establish two summer naval training camps for young men between the ages of sixteen and twenty this summer, according to information received at the local recruiting station, Lexington. Fifty young men will be accepted from the state of Kentucky for this summer training course. The school will open July 15, 1920, at Great Lakes, Ill., and over one thousand young men from the middle and central west will attend. The course will include physical development, discipline, education of character, recreation, and the cultivation of naval traditions.

The following procedure will obtain. The boys will enroll in the Naval Reserve Force for a period of three months; the course of training will probably last but six weeks. Consent of parents must be obtained (regardless of age) and agreement to take typhoid prophylaxis must be executed.

Transportation from home to Great Lakes must be borne by the applicant. The Government will furnish subsistence, uniforms at the schools, and transportation from the school back to the place of enrollment will be furnished by the Government. Full information may be gotten from the local Navy Recruiting Officer at Berea Hotel, or write to Navy Recruiting Station, Lexington, Ky. Any young man who wants an interesting vacation at Government expense and some valuable training can obtain same on application. Lexington will be allowed five boys.

Note: The pay for the boys will be \$300 per month while in school.

BEREA NAMED FOR MEDICAL MEETING NEXT YEAR

Berea Man Elected President of the Association

Winchester, June 18.—Berea was chosen as the place for the next meeting in June, 1921, of the Kentucky Valley Medical Association, which closed a two day session here this afternoon. Dr. B. E. Robinson, Berea, was made president; Dr. Johnson, Stanton, vice-president and Dr. Hosley, Richmond, secretary-treasurer.

Dr. Louis Frank, Louisville, gave an illustrated lecture today on "Aerina," and Dr. J. T. McPherson, Lexington, spoke on "The Irregular Heart." Dr. Julian Estill, Lexington, spoke on "Some Medical Lesson from the War." Dr. C. G. Daugherty, Paris, on "Treatment of Pneumonia;" Dr. Howard Lyon, Winchester, on "Some Observations on Salvarsan;" Dr. John A. Snowden on "My First Forty Years in the Practice of Medicine." Dr. M. M. Robinson, Berea, read a paper on "Surgery and Differential Diagnosis in Acute Abdomen."

Dr. J. N. McCormack, Louisville, spoke on "Herent Health and Medical Legislation, and What It Means to the Profession;" Dr. Millon J. Stern, Paris, on "The Significance of Vertigo," and Dr. H. E. Robinson, Berea, on "The Singery of Stomach Trouble." All talks were followed by general discussions.

The program was carried out in full, excepting for the absence of Dr. J. B. Kinnaird, Lancaster, and Dr. Bach, Jackson—Lexington Herald.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Again and again during the war it was insisted by all manner of authorities in England that one of the great efforts of the future should be in the direction of encouraging industrial research. This was, in fact, a war lesson, and Great Britain evidently has no intention of losing it. Already a government department of "scientific and industrial research" has been established; while, according to the chairman at a recent meeting of the Institution of Electric Engineers, "universities all over the country, led by University College, London, are re-equipping their training departments."

America

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing:
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrim's pride,
From every mountain-side
Let freedom ring.

My native country, thee,
Land of the noble free—
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and hills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees
Sweet Freedom's song;
Long mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break—
The sound prolong.

Our fathers' God, to thee,
Author of liberty,
To thee we sing;
Long may our land be bright
With Freedom's holy light;
Protect us by might,
Great God, our King.
—SAMUEL FRANCIS SMITH



SHRINE MUST BE PRESERVED

Plans on Foot for Restoration and Preservation of Independence Hall.

Plans for the restoration and preservation of Independence hall and adjoining buildings, spurred by the fear of damage or destruction during the war, are now complete in the most minute detail of the original scale and proportion.

Inspired by love of their country and actuated by a desire to perpetuate the high ideals of which this historic group of buildings is a living memorial, the Philadelphia chapter of the American Institute of Architects finished, after months of the most painstaking investigation, research and personal expenditure, a set of drawings and specifications which duplicate to the inchesimal fraction of an inch every brick, every board, every crevace, every corner, exactly as planned and constructed by our Colonial forefathers. All that remains to reinvest this greatest monument of liberty with the very thought and character of its builders and defenders is a rebirth of that patriotic purpose which drafted the Declaration of 1776.

Independence Hall.

The story of Independence hall—its conception, its construction, its reconstruction, its preservation, is unique; it is a comedy, a drama, a tragedy, a romance, all in one; it is history, American history, world history, history that every American should read and remember, especially at this time when the rush of events makes us liable to forget the fundamental aims and purposes of the government which this structure exemplifies. The story, however, must be confined to the endeavor to safeguard and preserve this most sacred shrine of Liberty. Completed in 1734.

In connection with the present plans for its preservation, it may be interesting to note that Independence hall, the home of the Liberty bell, was completed in its original form in 1734 for the accommodation of the legal



Grand Stairway From the Lobby of the Hall to the Second Floor; the Smell Stair at the Right Above Leads to the Balcony, and into the Belfry Where the Liberty Bell Originally Hung.

business of the commonwealth, the dispensation of the Colonial statutes for Pennsylvania and the transaction of various other matters. The design for the building is said to have been furnished by an amateur architect named John Karsley.

According to bills and papers kept by Andrew Hamilton, one of the three commissioners who had the superintendence of the financial matters connected with its construction, it appears that the building cost originally \$10,250. The two wings which now form important additions to the structure were not erected until 1731-40 and increased the total cost to \$28,000.

The woodwork of the steeple by which the state house was first surrounded, on examination in 1774, was found to be so much decayed that it was decided to remove it, and it was accordingly taken down, leaving only a small belfry to cover the bell for the

use of the town clock—which had only one dial face at the western end of the building. In this condition it remained until 1829, when the steeple which now crowns the building was erected on the plan of the original one.

Of course, all Americans know that the Declaration of Independence was drafted in Independence hall and read to the assembled public in the state house yard, not on July 4, but on July 8, 1776. There is a lobby in the building that extends the whole length of the building, and in this lobby the American officers who were captured at the battle of Germantown were retained as prisoners. It was used as a hospital after the battle of Brandywine.

The building also was rendered immortal by the fact that there Washington made farewell to public life and "delivered that memorable address which will ever be cherished as a sacred legacy by his grateful countrymen." In 1824 Lafayette received his friends in Independence hall, and it has been subsequently used as the audience chamber of several distinguished visitors and a reception room for the presidents of the United States. The body of the venerable John Adams lay there in state on its way to his last resting place, also that of Abraham Lincoln.

Restoration Long Sought

While the history of the movement to restore and preserve Independence hall and the adjacent buildings is generally believed to be of comparatively modern origin, it dates back in reality to an earlier period. When the government of the United States abandoned Philadelphia for the new national capital all sentiment deplored with it, and it is doubtful if the vast majority of people even so much as gave a passing thought to the spot where one of the greatest events in the world's history happened. The archways on either side of Independence hall were torn out and in their places were constructed city and country buildings which almost transformed the place beyond recognition, and even visitors paid but scant courtesy to the business-looking building that had cradled the infancy of the nation.

It is true that on the anniversary of the great day some kind of exercises always were held there, but except with the few, interest seems sadly to have declined until 1800, when an event happened which may be justly described as the dropping of the first seed that began to germinate into a national reverence and respect for the place and the objects so clearly associated with the glorious memorials of the past.

The occurrence may not be forgotten by the people of that generation, but it was altogether so curious and unique that it deserves to be generally known. When King Edward VII, then prince of Wales and traveling as Baron Renfrew, visited Philadelphia in 1860, one of the places he particularly expressed a desire to visit was Independence hall. There he spent considerable time, examining every object and asking many questions. In the Declaration chamber he was shown the Liberty bell, which, it is said, was stored in a corner and surrounded by a lot of boxes and rubbish. The prince expressed great surprise that an object so justly deserved veneration should be treated with so little respect, and it is said that, turning to the mayor, he exclaimed, "This bell should be treasured and revered by the people of the United States as their most precious heirloom!" That remark stirred a ripple of thought in the right direction, but it operated slowly, and although talk of restoring Independence hall became general and interest in it grew and was accelerated by the centennial exposition, nothing of a substantial nature was done until late in the last century.

According to bills and papers kept by Andrew Hamilton, one of the three commissioners who had the superintendence of the financial matters connected with its construction, it appears that the building cost originally \$10,250. The two wings which now form important additions to the structure were not erected until 1731-40 and increased the total cost to \$28,000.

The woodwork of the steeple by which the state house was first surrounded, on examination in 1774, was found to be so much decayed that it was decided to remove it, and it was accordingly taken down, leaving only a small belfry to cover the bell for the

Another Royal Suggestion

MUFFINS and POPOVERS

From the NEW ROYAL COOK BOOK

BREAKFAST is too often eaten as a duty rather than a joy. The success of the day may depend upon the spirit of breakfast. The Royal Educational Department presents some breakfast dishes that will send the children to school with a high hip hurrah and his majesty man to his daily duties with the "up and doing" feeling which knows no discouragement.

Muffins

2 cups flour
2 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
1 tablespoon sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup milk
2 eggs
1 tablespoon shortening

Sift together corn meal, flour, baking powder, salt and sugar; add milk, melted shortening and well-beaten eggs; mix well. Grease muffin tins and drop two tablespoons of batter into each. Bake in hot oven 20 to 25 minutes.

Eggless Muffins

2 cups flour
2 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
2 tablespoons sugar
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons shortening

Mix and sift dry ingredients, add milk and melted shortening.

ing and beat until smooth. Bake in greased muffin tins in hot oven 20 to 25 minutes.

Corn Muffins

1/2 cup corn meal
1 1/2 cups flour
2 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup sugar
1/2 cup milk
2 eggs
1/2 cup shortening

Sift together corn meal, flour, baking powder, salt and sugar; add milk, melted shortening and well-beaten eggs; mix well. Grease muffin tins and drop two tablespoons of mixture into each. Bake about 35 minutes in hot oven.

Popovers

2 cups flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 eggs
2 cups milk

Sift together flour and salt. Make a well in flour, break eggs into well, add milk and stir until smooth. Pour into hot greased gem pans and bake 25 to 35 minutes in a very hot oven. If taken out of oven too soon they will fall.

SENT FREE

New Royal Cook Book containing scores of delightful economical recipes, many of them the most famous in use today. Address ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 118 Fulton Street New York City

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

"Bake with Royal and be Sure"

PLACE FOR THE RURAL CLUB

Comparatively New Idea in Community Life Has Proved Its Worth and Movement is Spreading.

American rural and village life is experiencing a new era of neighborhood. It began a score of years ago, but received its greatest impetus during and since the war. Well-housed rural clubs—something almost unheard of a few years ago—are springing up all over the country. Because they mean so much to their neighborhoods and because this neighborhood movement contains so much of promise for the 50,000,000 Americans who live in the country or in villages of less than 2,500, the United States Department of Agriculture has sent representatives to learn first-hand the history of nearly 300 of these clubhouses. The results of this investigation have been published in a bulletin, "Rural Community Buildings in the United States," which can be had by addressing a request to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

The majority of the structures visited were erected by popular subscription or by the sale of stock in a community organization. In some cases the projects were financed by local manufacturing concerns. Other buildings were the gifts of public-spirited

individuals. A few were erected by public funds raised through taxation or the sale of bonds. In all cases the structures are the centers of a great variety of wholesome activities such as communities without central meeting places can't enjoy. One evening a building may be used for a basketball game, the next night for a neighborhood dance, later in the week for a picnic gathering, and on Sunday for union church services or union Sunday school. Any rural or semi-rural district interested in erecting a clubhouse—whether it is to cost \$2,000 or \$50,000—is expected to find helpful suggestions in this publication.

Many of the simpler structures, located in the open country, contain an auditorium with movable seats which permit it to be transformed into a dining room, an athletic room or a dance hall. Usually, also, there is a stage and a well-equipped kitchen. These features make possible banquets and entertainments which mean much in the life of rural communities. In the clubhouses in smaller towns, in addition to the rooms mentioned, there are often a library, a reading room, a women's rest room, and a



Entrance to Social Hall, Hyrum, Utah.



Neighborhood Hall and Post Office, Amherst, Mass.

meeting place for various organizations.

The clubhouses in the county seats and larger towns are more pretentious, some having special banquet rooms, gymnasiums, swimming pools, billiard rooms, and offices for the county agent and for local commercial club secretaries. The following is a per-

UNITED GENIUS AND BEAUTY

Many of America's Great Men Have Proved That the Two Can Exist Together.

While Socrates had the mind of a god and the form of a satyr, and many from that day on have said that beauty and genius do not go together, such is not the case in American history, according to Charles E. Corwin, writing in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. With few striking exceptions good looking, well proportioned men have achieved fame. Washington was a handsome man, and Gen. Winfield Scott was considered fine looking. Gen. Lee, of Civil war fame, was attractive in form and feature. Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, Horace Greeley and Franklin were handsome types of their periods.

The writer declares there has been a distinct change in the type of the American countenance. In colonial days the typical face was full, rosy and reposeful. Today the average countenance is somewhat sharp, pallid and expressive of energy. Roosevelt had the sharpness of present-day features. President Wilson's chin radiates determination, and Bryan's smile is unique of its kind, but the features are like the present day type.

Among men of letters James Fenimore Cooper bore the palm for beauty. He was large and finely proportioned. His features were of leonine cast, and his clear, gray eyes were radiant with power. Washington Irving was a handsome man, as was also N. P. Willis.

San Francisco Auditorium, Where Democrats Meet



Exterior view of the handsome Exposition Auditorium, San Francisco, where the Democrats will nominate their national ticket.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

SCAFFOLD CANE COMMUNITY

Saturday night, June 26, will be a big night for that community. Everybody in the community will gather at the school house and enjoy an hour and a half program of the best sort. The Junior Agricultural Club boys and girls have charge of the first half of the evening. It's not to be known just what they are going to do until Saturday night. There's no way of finding out except to get there early and hold your seat.

The farmers will have charge of the second half of the evening. They won't tell what's up until Saturday night. Let's all go and see and hear for ourselves. Mr. Feitner, an Eastern Kentucky man, will be present and say a few words.

JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL CLUB MEETING

Saturday afternoon, June 19, a large crowd of club boys and girls met at County Agent Spence's office and discussed their club work and plans for 1920. They recited lessons 1 and 2 from bulletin 53. A report was given by each member present as to his or her crop or animals. Fourteen of those present had their record books up to date, had studied lessons and all letters written and mailed out by County Agent Spence.

Plans for a Club Convention to be held in Berea, were discussed and a committee appointed to see about time and cooperation of Berea College. A second committee was appointed to work out plans for a picnic at Boonesboro some time in July. A vote was taken and carried that no club member would be allowed to attend this all-day picnic unless he or she had lessons up to date and record book complete, so far as crops or animals would allow at the present time.

TAKE CARE OF SUMMER MILK

The season of sour milk has arrived and it will cost the country a great deal of money between now and frost. Milk sours and the family cannot use it. Milk goes to the cheese factory to sour to make good cheese. In either case, the dairyman loses the price of the milk and the country loses that much good food.

The remedy is ice and steam, say dairy specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Keep the milk clean and cool. Sterilize all the utensils. If you cannot get ice, use the coldest water available in the tanks in which the cans of milk are kept. If steam is not available, do the best you can with boiling water. See the county agent, or write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, of information on how to do it.

THE MOUNTAINS HEARD FROM

The mountain county agricultural agents will gather in Lexington June 28, 29 and 30 to discuss Mountain Agriculture. They will visit State College of Agriculture and become acquainted with heads of Departments and all experiment and demonstration work thereof.

This is the first time in the history of the State College of Agriculture that mountain county agents have had the opportunity of gathering at the College of Agriculture and discussing real mountain agriculture. We are glad to see a new day beginning for Eastern Kentucky; a day when our mountain farms and farmers are to be benefited.

The Seed Bed

No amount of cultivation after planting can make up for neglect preparing the seed bed. Disc and harrow fall plowing at least twice before planting. Spring plowing will need the same treatment, and often more. Mash any clods present with a plank drag. Harrow the land often enough before planting to keep it soft and moist and destroy young weeds.

Fertilizers

The kind and quantity varies with soil characteristics and conditions. Stable manure and turned-under legumes stand first in value, and should be the source of nitrogen. Phosphoric acid pays on almost

all soils, and potash on many, especially those that are light colored, sandy or thin. Three hundred pounds of 16% acid phosphate and 100 pounds of muriate of potash should give good results. If the potash is not needed, it should not be applied. If soil is deficient in nitrogen and no manure or legumes are used, apply 100 pounds of nitrate of soda broadcast in the row when the corn is 12 or 18 inches high. All fertilizers except nitrate of soda should be applied broadcast and harrowed into the soil when the seed bed is being prepared.

SOME SUGGESTIONS ON CORN GROWING

Corn is capital, and when rightly invested in food for man or beast, returns greater dividends than any other farm crop. Practically one-third of the area of the farm crops, and one-fifth of the improved farm lands of the United States, is devoted to corn. Except in a few localities in the United States, a man's standing in the community as a farmer is rated by his ability and achievements in corn production. It is the greatest and surest source of food on the farm. Increased production is easily secured by increasing the acreage or growing more corn per acre. The latter means is the most economical, when obtained by improved soil or soil conditions, good seed, proper fertilization and cultivation. The greatest increase in yield must be expected from improved soil conditions.

Selection of the Land

Ideal soil for corn is a well drained, deep, loose loam, well supplied with decayed organic matter to hold moisture and possibly plant food. This soil is seldom found. Corn is being grown on a greater variety of agricultural soils than any other crop. Many of these soils are too poor to grow corn profitably, but should first be built up. This building up can not be permanently or profitably done by the use of commercial fertilizers alone, but when rightly combined with manure and legumes, this insures real legitimate profit.

After the condition of the soil, water is the determining factor in corn production, 350 to 700 pounds being required to make one pound of dry matter.

Plowing

Break corn land eight inches deep. This plowing should be done in the fall or winter, unless a cover crop is grown or the land washes, runs together or is thin; otherwise, plow in the early spring, at a time plowing or clods will not occur. If the land has not been broken to the above depth at some former plowing, increase the depth of plowing gradually, by plowing each time not more than two inches deeper in the fall, and one inch deeper in the spring.

In the spring harrow every half day's plowing, to prevent clods. Fall and winter plowing can be left rough during the winter. Soil lands, unless rolling, inclined to pack or thin are best plowed in the fall or winter. Disking before plowing conserves moisture and tends to prevent clods.

The Seed Bed

No amount of cultivation after planting can make up for neglect preparing the seed bed. Disc and harrow fall plowing at least twice before planting. Spring plowing will need the same treatment, and often more. Mash any clods present with a plank drag. Harrow the land often enough before planting to keep it soft and moist and destroy young weeds.

Fertilizers

The kind and quantity varies with soil characteristics and conditions. Stable manure and turned-under legumes stand first in value, and should be the source of nitrogen. Phosphoric acid pays on almost

all soils, and potash on many, especially those that are light colored, sandy or thin. Three hundred pounds of 16% acid phosphate and 100 pounds of muriate of potash should give good results. If the potash is not needed, it should not be applied. If soil is deficient in nitrogen and no manure or legumes are used, apply 100 pounds of nitrate of soda broadcast in the row when the corn is 12 or 18 inches high. All fertilizers except nitrate of soda should be applied broadcast and harrowed into the soil when the seed bed is being prepared.

Seed Corn

Any pure variety that yields and matures well in the locality should be used. Use only live, tested corn. Nub and tip all ears before shelling; otherwise the seed can not be evenly dropped by the planter. Never import seed corn for the main crop. If new seed is necessary, get it from some neighbor. When starting with a new variety, get only enough for a small plot. If the variety proves successful, seed can be selected for next year's planting.

Time to Plant

Plant as soon as the ground is warm enough for prompt germination and not before. Early planting generally gives best results. Aim to finish by May 10th.

Local conditions, such as late seasons, rainfall, cold soils, or the presence of a cover crop, sometimes delay the time of planting.

(Continued Next Week)

GOOD ROADS INDISPENSABLE

Highway Improvement Is a Business Proposition With Farmer and City Dweller.

When it takes four horses to pull an empty wagon to town and wheat is going off in price each day; when the mail carrier gives up in despair, and the children cannot get to school, the farmer cannot help wondering how much this condition is costing him each day.

Figure as he may, he cannot get away from the fact that good roads are indispensable to agricultural prosperity.

The city dweller is alike concerned. The farm on a good road has scores of possibilities for the development of its resources to every one open to the farm on a poor road. Increased expenditures—greater buying powers.

In the early days of poverty many a country bound itself for hundreds of thousands of dollars to secure railroads to promote agricultural development. Three-fourths of all the freight railroads built must sooner or later move over the public highways, and every ton so moved is costing at an average rate of 23 cents per mile.

Verily, road improvement is a business proposition—a matter of dollars and cents.

High Speed Steel Without Tungsten. A new high speed steel of British origin is without tungsten in its composition and advantages of both a practical and economical nature are claimed. It is cobalt-molybdenum steel, the cobalt apparently acting as a stabilizer and as correcting certain disadvantages said to exist in molybdenum-tungsten steels. The new steel is claimed to possess the highest point of efficiency ever obtained. The hardening temperature required is only in the neighborhood of 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit. The steel is also reported to machine exceptionally soft and easily. The specific gravity of some steel is reported to be equal to that of the old carbon tool steel, and so 10 per cent less than that of the tungsten high-speed steels. As a result it is estimated that a given weight of some steel will produce 10 per cent more tools than the same weight of regular high-speed steel.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.
Corn—No. 2 white \$2.02@2.01, No. 2 yellow \$1.89@1.88, No. 3 yellow \$1.88@1.89, No. 2 mixed \$1.88@1.89, No. 3 mixed \$1.87@1.88, white ear \$1.85@2.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton \$30@41, clover mixed \$30@39, clover \$25@32.

Oats—No. 2 white \$1.23@1.23 1/2, No. 3 white \$1.22@1.23, No. 2 mixed \$1.19@1.20, No. 3 mixed \$1.18@1.19.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$2.89@2.90, No. 3 red \$2.85@2.87.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extra \$5c, firsts 53c, seconds 52c, fancy dairy 48c.

Eggs—Extra firsts 39c, firsts 37c ordinary firsts 36c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 1 1/2 lb and over 60c; fowls, 4 1/2 lbs and over 28c; under 4 1/2 lbs 28c; roasters 16c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$13@16, fair to good \$10@13, common to fair \$8.50@10; heifers, good to choice \$13@14, fair to good \$10@13, common to fair \$8.50@10; cullers \$10@12, stock steers \$7@11, stock heifers \$6@9.

Calves—Good to choice \$13@15, fair to good \$10@13, common and large \$6@9.

Sheep—Good to choice \$7@8, fair to good \$4@7, common \$2@3, lambs good to choice \$16.50@17, fair to good \$14.50@16.50.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$15.75@16, good to choice packers and butchers \$16, medium \$16, common to choice heavy fat sows \$8@12.25, light shippers \$15@15.25, pigs (10 lbs and less) \$9@12.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

FEEDING THE CHILD By C. Houston Goudiss

(Continued From Last Week)

Sugar is the most concentrated of all forms of food energy. It is transformed into heat in the body more quickly than any other food. Most experts in child diet agree that we feed too much free sugar to children of this age.

Dr. Alfred C. Fones, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, who has led the entire nation by installing a system for caring for the teeth of the school children in that city, is authority for the statement that there should be no free sugar in the diet of the child from birth to fifteen years of age.

By free sugar is meant sugar as we ordinarily know it. He would have the child rely on the natural sugars in fruit and milk and on the sugar made by their bodies from the intake of starch foods, such as bread, potatoes and cereals. After careful investigation, he points out that the taste for sugar is developed in children by feeding them sweetened foods and that often the sugar takes the place of the more wholesome foods.

The sugar consumption is so excessive, he says, that the liver is overloaded with glycogen, and that eaten in the form of sweetened foods or candy, ferments on the teeth. It also causes disease in the teeth by action of osmosis, which carries the sugar through the enamel into the tooth structure. The bacteria which cause tooth decay live and multiply best in a sugar solution, so that the argument seems reasonable.

Other doctors point out that the craving for sweets is not natural in children, but is a taste that is artificially developed. An additional danger of feeding too much sugar lies in the fact that the child gets its energy from the sugar intake and, therefore, will not eat heartily of other foods which contain protein for muscle building and mineral salts for bone structure and body regulation.

Sugar is concentrated energy, and therefore is the best appetite reducing food known. But remember it only furnishes energy. It does not build bone or muscle. It cannot be relied upon to nourish growing bodies. If it is desired to give children free sugar, honey furnishes this in delightful form and is more easily assimilated than cane sugar. If you let them have candy, give it to them yourself. Make sure they do not get it in some corner store where it is apt to be colored with injurious dyes and do not let them eat candy between meals. And keep on emphasizing honey!

If the child's needs seem to indicate more food than three ordinary meals provide, a glass of milk with some crackers or even sweetened cakes or a piece of fruit between meals is far better than candy. Sweetened chocolate, eaten with whole wheat crackers, is a good answer to the child's craving for sweets, because it contains fats and other elements of food value in addition to its sugar content. A "sweet tooth" can be developed by a faulty diet and can be kept under control by proper attention to diet.

Another class of foods that should be relied upon for bowel regulation are the green "leaf" vegetables, such as lettuce, celery, spinach, etc. There was a time when these agreeable edibles were generally looked upon as lacking in food value, because they did not contain enough energy-fuel units. But we have discovered they are important sources of vitamins as well as of mineral salts such as iron, all of which are needed to keep little bodies vigorous and able to resist disease.

The iron and mineral salts found in vegetables are Nature's ideal form of these vital elements for assimilation by little bodies. They will be easily taken into the system, whereas the forms furnished by the drug store often are eliminated practically as taken in. These "leaf" vegetables are also bulk foods which supply little bodies with insoluble cellulose—the main source of the mass of matter needed by the intestines to facilitate the elimination of waste and keep the bowels moving regularly.

Vegetables should always be eaten with the water in which they are cooked, so as to utilize the valuable mineral salts, which are soluble in water and are lost entirely if the water is discarded.

"What about meat for my five-year-old?" asks many a mother.

If carefully cooked and served without a surplus of fat, beef, lamb

taken.

I have said very little about fats in this article, for the reason that not many children get too much fat. By "not many," I mean that only the rich children get too much fat. Science has demonstrated that children of this age who get too much butter or cream or the fats of meats suffer just as much from malnutrition as those who do not get enough. We have discovered that such children actually suffer from lime starvation, although they may get plenty of lime in milk, but the delicate digestive apparatus of the child is upset by the great fat intake and is not able to properly absorb the other and much-needed elements of the diet. It is possible for children of this age to be overfed as well as underfed.

All I have said thus far concerning the proper food for the kindergarten age is based on fairly normal health and bodies. The average well child is not "well" however, unless his or her weight is in keeping with height; unless sleep is sound and of at least ten hours' duration each night; unless play is attended with enthusiasm and outdoor exercise welcomed with joy; unless fits of temper are infrequent and laughter and happiness almost constant.

If your child is subnormal in any way, or if there exists any physical defect or special weakness, it is the part of wisdom to consult some reputable doctor as to the needed diet. If the foods ordinarily assimilated by the average child seem to disagree with yours, accept this as a warning from Nature that something is not as it should be, and seek the best advice within your reach. For to give a child good health through right food is better than to leave it a million dollars when you die!

Do not approach this ministry of feeding as a "task," but rather as a privilege. For it is the surest and largest way you can contribute to the welfare and prosperity, not only to your own child or children, but of the future. It is your first duty to the state to see that your child is physically fit.

Look at you five-year-old not as a valuable little being to be indulged for the sake of passing satisfaction, but as a piece of building material, which, within a few years, will be called to complete the structure of civilization. And think of yourself, not as a mother who enjoys having put something pleasant into a little life so dependent upon her, but as a guardian of years yet unborn, whose use and meaning to all mankind shall be based somewhat upon the knowledge and care you now put into the feeding of this future citizen.

BETTER SCHOOL ADVANTAGES

Average of School Year Is 180 Days In Five States Having Best Road Systems.

Good roads make it possible to have better school advantages. In the five states of the Union which have the best system of public highways the average length of school year is 180 days. In the five states that have given the least attention to road improvements the school year is less than half that long.



Throttling Governor Gives Steady Speed

Every "Z" Engine is equipped with a sensitive throttling governor. Regulates the amount of fuel and air admitted to cylinder—maintains uniform speed—summer or winter, regardless of work being done.

Throttling governor enables the "Z" to use kerosene as well as gasoline—saves you money.

Governor is a complete, high grade assembly unit—not a makeshift device. Its case-hardened contact parts resist wear.

Has mighty important duties: Helps maintain uniform cylinder temperature—insures better lubrication—gives smooth, steady flow of power that saves wear and tear on driven machinery.

Other "Z" features are: Built-in Bosch high tension oscillating magneto; more than rat d power; every part interchangeable; clean-cut, efficient design; long-lived endurance;

Factory Prices:

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. H. FITZWATER, D. D.
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JULY 4

DAVID IN CAMP AND COURT.

LESSON TEXT:—I Sam. 17:1-16.
GOLDEN TEXT:—David behaved himself wisely in all his ways, and the Lord was with him.—I Sam. 18:14.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL:—I Sam. 19:
1-17; Ephes. 6:10-20.

PRIMARY TOPIC:—David and the Giant.
JUNIOR TOPIC:—The Shepherd Boy
Conquers a Giant.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC:
—Fighting the Good Fight.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC:
Overthrowing Modern Goliath.

I. David in Camp (I Samuel, 17).
While the armies stood eyeing each other for battle the Philistines, having a warrior among them of great strength, sought to decide the war by a combat between two selected champions. The nation whose champion was slain was to be subject to the other.

I. The champions (vv. 4-37). (1)
Goliath of the Philistines (vv. 4-11). Note his characteristics: (a) He was a giant (v. 4). Saul made no attempt to meet this giant. Even Jonathan, who had distinguished himself at Michmash (I Sam. 14), seems to have lacked in courage. (b) He was filled with conceit. His size, his puniness of war and his strength caused him to believe that no evil could befall him. (c) He was boastful. Likely his reputation reminded them of a former experience when Samson, Israel's giant, wrought such great mischief among them. (d) He was defiant. He openly defied the army of Israel—the people of the Most High. (e) He was scornful. He treated the Israelites with the utmost contempt.

(2) David the Israelite (vv. 13-37).
In the providence of God, David was sent to the camp at a time to hem the boasting of this proud and contemptible Philistine. His three eldest brothers were in the army and his father sent him with some provisions for them as well as for the captain. While talking with his brothers Goliath made his appearance. The sight of Israel's cowardice and lack of zeal for God prompted David to offer his service. He was not a blind enthusiast who disregarded the use of means, but was careful to use means, and most particular as to what they should be. He put aside the untired armor of Saul, knowing that God's will for him was to use by faith that which he had thought insufficient.

2. The battle (vv. 38-48). When God beheld David coming up against him he cursed him by his gods Dagon, Ham and Astarte, showing that it was not merely a battle between David and Goliath, but between the true God and false gods. David hastened to meet Goliath. A stone from his sling smote Goliath and he fell to the earth upon his face. David went forth in the name of the Lord of Hosts that all the earth might know that there was a God in Israel.

3. The victory (vv. 49-58). Goliath was killed and the Philistine army routed. This victory is a prophecy of a greater one when the devil, the dearest enemy of God, shall be broken and his army put to flight.

II. David in Court (18:1-16).

1. Saul jealous of David (vv. 1-9).
David went into battle with Goliath out of zeal for God and true religion, not for personal glory; but it turned out as always, that because he made God first, God honored him. "Him that honoreth me, I will honor." Upon David's return from the pursuit of the Philistines he was met by a triumphant chorus of women from all the cities of Israel, shouting praises unto him for his victory over their enemies. This was too much for Saul. This was but the occasion which fanned into a flame the passion which lingered in Saul's bosom.

2. Saul tries to kill David (vv. 10-11).
This is an example of the awful tragedy which may result if we harbor envy and jealousy. Saul had prepared a place in his heart for this evil spirit to dwell. When one gives himself up to the indulgence of his baser passions the devil finds a place in his heart to dwell.

3. David's wise conduct (vv. 12-16).
Because Saul recognized that God had departed from him and that David must increase while he must decrease, he tried to get rid of David. He sent him from him and made him captain over his army. His envy even assumed a role of cunning and he offered his daughter to David as a reward for bravery in battle. Not that he cared for David, but that the Philistines might kill him instead of doing it with his own hands (v. 17). In spite of all this, David acts discreetly. He wins the favor of the people and is loved by the Lord. Despite Saul's intrigues David went from success to success.

Christ With the Disciples.

For forty days Christ was with the disciples talking with them of the things pertaining to the Kingdom of God. If we cannot believe that the Apostles deceived others, it seems (if possible) still more unlikely that they were the victims of deception.—Bishop Westcott.

Master of Circumstances.

It is the man or woman of faith, and hence of courage, who is the master of circumstances, and who makes his or her power felt in the world.

The Judgment of Saints

(By REV. L. W. GOSNELL
Assistant Dean, Moody Bible
Institute, Chicago.)

TEXT:—And the Lord make you to increase and abound in love one toward another, and toward all men, even as we do toward you; to the end he may establish your hearts unblameable in holiness before God, even our Father, at the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ with all his saints.—I Thessalonians 3:12, 13.

Paul here prays for a love that will be expressed in holiness, and that his readers may be confirmed unblameable in holiness. He, of course, had no hope that they might be faultless, but he prayed that they might be blameless. Moreover, he prayed that they might be thus unblameable, not only now, but even at the coming of the Lord Jesus with all his saints.

The Time of Judgment.
Paul is thinking of that period, following the hour when the Lord calls up his people to meet him, when they shall stand in his presence before his judgment seat. What a day of manifestation that will be—before God our Father, in the presence of the Lord Jesus and of all his saints! If we are to be blameless in the light of that day, what lives must we live!

The same high incentive to holiness is set forth in chapter 5, verse 23: "And the very God of peace sanctify you wholly; and I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto (at) the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ."

It is to be kept in mind that this judgment in the presence of the Lord Jesus is a judgment of believers. The first of the two passages just quoted speaks of it as "before God, even our Father," so that it is clearly a judgment of the children of God. This is borne out by the words, "We must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ," in 2 Corinthians 5:10; the word "we" occurs in that chapter 20 times, and in every instance it refers to believers. Hence, there is a judgment seat of Christ before which his followers must appear. The word "appear" means to be manifested or displayed; the thought is "that of being disclosed, examined under broad daylight so as to seem just what we are" (Bishop Monte). What a searching thought this is! True, the coming of Christ is "that blessed (blessed, happy) hope," but it has a most solemn aspect also, for it is the time of our manifestation.

A Testing Day.

At this point we would quote a paragraph well worthy our attention: "It is true that our consciousness of sinfulness makes us shrink from the revelations of that day. But we need to correct our thoughts by at least two considerations. Then, with sin eliminated, we shall hate sin as sin, and as we ought to hate it now. We shall rejoice in the completeness of the Lord's victory over sin in us. Love of what is true will become so real that we shall have no desire to appear other than we are, as men have endeavored to appear ever since the day in which Adam and Eve attempted to hide themselves by the thicket from the eye of God. We shall not dread anything that to the Lord seems wise and right; otherwise the question might well be asked, 'Where is your faith?'

We are better prepared now to appreciate the words of John in his first epistle: "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is. And every man that hath this hope in him (H. V. set on him, i. e., Christ) purifieth himself, even as he is pure!" (3:2, 3).

Spirit of the Hour.

The most blessed of human endeavors is service—the service that educates and builds and makes this old world a better and happier place in which to live and work. Service is the spirit of the hour. It blesses him that gives and him that gets; it is the brotherhood of man in business; it is the helping hand extended unselfishly; it is bread cast upon the waters; it is a way of helping ourselves by helping each other. "The best that can be said of any man is this: He served others that they might better serve themselves."—Harker.

Faith.

Love is faith, and this faith is happiness, light and free. Only by it does a man enter into the series of the living, the awakened, the happy, the redeemed—of those men who know the value of existence, and who labor for the glory of God and of the truth.—Amel.

No Better Translation.

It would not be easy, even for an unbeliever, to find a better translation of the rule of virtue from the abstract into the concrete, than to endeavor so to live that Christ would approve our life.—John Stuart Mill.

THE CURE

By ROSE NEYMAN.

(Copyright, 1920, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Slam! Bang! The door to the private office of Jack Willard closed with a bang. The pretty blond stenographer winked slyly across to the bookkeeper and her fingers began to work on the typewriter keys with great dexterity. "I guess young Mr. Willard's temper is getting the best of him," she said.

"Miss Felton!" came from the office of Jack Willard in a sharp, impatient voice. Thudily the little dark-haired private secretary stepped into the office, closing the door after her. "Miss Felton, it is very essential that these letters be copied before you go home today."

Falteringly Gladys took the great batch of letters and went out of the office. A sudden thought of rebellion swept over her. As if she could finish those letters before five o'clock! It meant that she would have to work overtime, and oh how she had planned so very much on going to the ball tonight, that wonderful ball, which was the talk of the town. And her mother, too, would feel sorry after she had worked so hard to finish her dress. Some men were so selfish. He might have left a few of the letters for tomorrow. Well, it had to be done, so Gladys set about to accomplish the task before her.

As she worked she thought of her employer. He needed a good lesson.

He was selfish when there was much work to be done. She would teach him to consider other people besides himself. The time flew by as on wings. Half past four! The stenographer closed up her machine with a bang. "Going to the ball, Gladys?" she asked as she passed her desk. "Sorry you won't be there, it's going to be some affair." Gladys wished her a pleasant time and kept on working. The stenographer sauntered out of the office, throwing up her hands in relief at the door of the private office where her employer was apparently still at work.

Half past five, 6, 6:30 and 7 o'clock passed and Gladys still worked. Suddenly a smile overspread her countenance. She had an idea. She would teach Mr. Willard a lesson. About ten letters were still left to be finished. When she had finished the last letter it was eight o'clock.

Suddenly she uttered a moan and fell back in her chair. In a moment the bookkeeper and Mr. Willard were at her side. Mr. Willard dismissed the bookkeeper with a curt: "I'll take care of her." After the bookkeeper had gone she heard him murmur tenderly: "Poor little girl" and "Oh, what a brute I am!" He raised a cup of water to her lips and her eyelids fluttered open. Weakly she said: "I am feeling better now." In answer to his anxious query. She made no protest when he telephoned for a taxi and offered to escort her home.

Twenty minutes later the taxi arrived and he almost carried her into the car. She murmured something about the letters and he ungrudgingly replied: "Hang the letters. They'll be attended to later."

In the cab Gladys found her employer so considerate and tender that she wondered how she had ever thought him otherwise. He continually asked her if she was comfortable, etc. Gladys was almost glad that she had not gone to the ball. She smiled to herself. The ruse was working successfully.

When they arrived at her home he offered to assist her into the house, but Gladys protested, so he contented himself in giving her advice such as to be sure to retire at once and to rest.

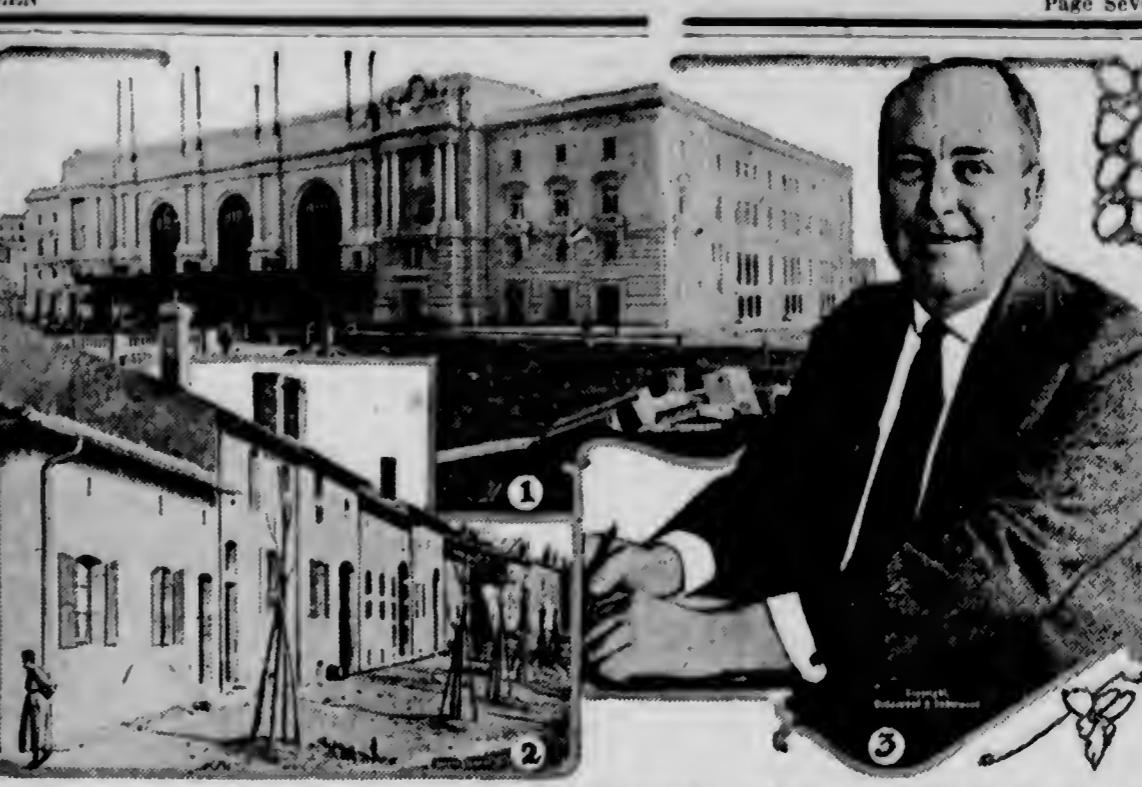
On his way home Jack called himself everything he could think of. What brute he had been to make the poor little girl work so hard. He had never noticed before that his little secretary was so good looking. He had always regarded her as being a good asset to his business rather than a young and pretty girl. Well, he would make it up to her now.

In her home, Gladys found her mother waiting anxiously for her. Gladys burst into a fit of laughter as she told her mother of her ruse. As she proceeded to retire she laughingly said: "Remember, mother, I am to be ill. I'm going to make Jack Willard regard me as a human being and not as a machine."

The next day Gladys received a beautiful bouquet of flowers from Jack, and later in the day found him at her home. He apologized for being the cause of her illness and blamed his "confounded selfishness." The visit continued for many days. Gladys did not mind being ill and visited constantly by her employer, in whom she was becoming very much interested. She rather liked it. It also seemed that Jack enjoyed his visits to his convalescent secretary.

The eventful day Gladys herself ushered her caller in, as she was now fully recovered. After Jack had gone (for it was he who called) a shining diamond ring on the third finger of her left hand was the impression left of his visit. Gladys confided to her mother that night that the date for the great day was not very far away.

After they were married Gladys confessed to her husband the ruse of which he had been a victim. At first he made a pretense of being angry, but then, taking her tenderly into his arms, he said: "I'm glad you did that, dear, because you opened my eyes to my selfishness and brought me the dearest little wife in the world."



1—View of the San Francisco Auditorium, where the Democratic national convention will be held. 2—Vitrinmont, the first reconstructed town in France, rebuilt by Americans. 3—William A. Colston, director of the new finance bureau of the Interstate commerce commission.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

No Startling Features in Aftermath of the Republican Convention.

BUTLER INCIDENT SURPRISES

National Interest Soon to Center in San Francisco—Leading Candidates and Their Strength—Bolshevism in Crisis—League of Nations.

By E. F. CLIPSON.

The aftermath of the Republican national convention has been somewhat routine as aftermaths of that sort go. The usual congratulations have been extended to the winners with evidences of good sportsmanship and pledges of party fealty on the part of the new winners. Inasmuch as victory fell to the right or conservative wing of the party some disquietment was to be expected from the left or progressive wing, but so far, this has not been manifested to an unusual degree. Progressive candidates and leaders prominent in the convention, have with a few exceptions, maintained silence, and the assumption is that they are in seclusion, receiving first aid treatment for their wounds. Talk of a bolt is not nearly so voluminous as it was following the convention of 1916, and is not receiving serious consideration. This is not merely opinion, but a fact gleaned from the news of the day. Several eminent Progressives, notably Senator Kenyon of Iowa and Senator Leinenweber of Wisconsin, climbed into the band wagon within 24 hours after the convention.

As a rule losers are treated sympathetically and charitably, but this flight has developed the unusual spectacle of one of the minor contenders venting his spleen upon the campaign and supporters of one of the big figures among the defeated. Nicholas Murray Butler, head of Columbia university, who evidently assumed that because the New York delegation supported him in the convention he was the boss of that state, has attacked the forces of Major General Leonard Wood as hoodlums and stock gamblers who attempted to buy the presidency. He refrains from any attack on General Wood personally and indeed adopts a patronizing attitude toward that gentleman. General Wood and his principal campaign contributor, Col. William Cooper Proctor, a man not associated in the public mind with stock gamblers, but rather as an affluent and somewhat profligate manufacturer of a soap that floats, have come back characteristically and vitriolically. The burden of their reply is to the effect that Mr. Butler is a faker who would not be able to recognize the truth if he had it under a magnifying glass. In the use of forceful and soaring words it must be acknowledged that they have the better of the argument. The incident is the only discordant note that has so far developed in the band wagon and the only thing out of the ordinary in convention aftermaths. The bulk of opinion as expressed in dispatches and editorials is that college presidents may be men of much book "arnal" and high ideals, but frequently very short on political wisdom.

Palpitate national interest now shifts to the Democratic conclave at San Francisco. All indications are that while there will be less external heat than at Chicago, internal fires and ambitions will provide quite as much combustion. Among those reasonably certain to be placed in nomination are William G. McAdoo of New York, James M. Cox, governor of Ohio; A. Mitchell Palmer, attorney general of the United States; Pennsylvania; Robert L. Owen, senator from Oklahoma; Edward L. Edwards, governor of New Jersey; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, senator from Nebraska; Hoke Smith, senator from Georgia; and John W. Davis, Virginia, ambassador to Great Britain. Vice President

Marshall, may in spite of his repeated refusals to go before the convention as a candidate for the presidency, be put in nomination by his friends. William J. Bryan is also a possibility although he has not made any positive statement as to his attitude toward the nomination.

A theory which has considerable support is that McAdoo, Palmer and Cox will deadlock the San Francisco convention much as did Wood, Lowden and Johnson the one at Chicago, and that Marshall will loom as the "Harding of democracy." He has the good will of both pro and anti-administration forces in the party and his own state—Illinois—is expected to support him in the convention just as Ohio supported Harding.

Many who believe that the election will hinge on industrial and economic problems, regard Cox as the logical man. They also believe that the fact of his coming from the same "political" state as Harding will be an advantage. Their chief claim for his strength is his record while governor of Ohio as an advanced proponent of labor and social legislation. McAdoo's supporters rely upon his record as administrator of the treasury department and the railroads and his other varied activities during the war, and minimize the effects of the title "Crown Prince" which detractors have placed upon him as the son-in-law and political heir of the president. Palmer, while not so strong with labor as some of the other candidates and who is also looked upon with suspicion by some of the prohibitionists, is probably, next to McAdoo, regarded most favorably by the administration. He relies considerably upon his record as custodian during the war of alien property and later as attorney general.

That it will be an interesting convention is certain. And they do say that an effort will be made to get a wet, or at least moist, plank into the platform, which assures that Mr. Bryan will be heard from.

Most of the talk of a third party in the campaign is centered in the announcement of the "Committee of Forty-eight" of an intention to meet in Chicago July 10 to nominate candidates for president and vice president and formulate a platform. Inasmuch as this committee is made up of individuals who would be classed as the extreme left wing of all parties, fervent radicals so to speak, it must rely for its support upon the discontented elements of other parties. It remains to be seen whether this would draw more largely from one of the old parties than the other. In a questionnaire sent out by the committee which netted 21,000 replies, it is stated that Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin was far ahead as a choice for the presidential nomination.

Bolshevism in Russia appears to be marshaling its forces for one grand smash to prevent going to smash under the disintegrating forces at home. The military machine organized by Trotsky, the erstwhile reporter on a Jewish newspaper in New York, is said to number 1,500,000 men. It has swept Kolchak, Semenoff and Denikin, good fighters and strategists, from its path. Poland alone is its only barrier against western Europe and the Poles are at death grips with it in the Pripyat district and along the Berezina river. Trotsky's success has been due to the impressment of the military brains of the czaristic regime into his cause. They were offered the alternative of going to jail or suffering extinction.

The Poles have withdrawn from the Kiev region under the pressure of 33 red divisions. In the Caucasus Bolshevik agents are organizing resistance to the influence of England and France. An expert in assassination has been sent to counsel and intrigue with the Persians. In India the Bolshevik poison has been working for many months. In London Krassin, the Bolshevik emissary, is negotiating for peace and trade. Poland's peace terms, offered weeks ago, have not borne fruit. Russia appears to be the key of the world situation but the nations do not know how to use it.

On the other side of

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY McKee

McKee, June 21.—Mrs. G. P. Moore, who has been visiting relatives in Richmond, has returned; she was accompanied home by her son, Lloyd, who has been attending the E.K.S.N. at Richmond.—Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Powell of Blue Lick, are visiting Mrs. Powell's mother, Mrs. Fannie Sparks—Miss Whiteneck of New York, has come to take charge of the Girl's Dormitory at McKee. Miss Nettie DePaster, who has been matron for two years, will leave for her home at Grand Rapids, Mich., next week.—There were nine applicants for teachers' examination last Friday and Saturday. Twelve applicants took the May examination and only two received certificates.—Mrs. Mabel Hornsby is visiting relatives at Burning Springs for a few days.—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hayes and children visited Mrs. Hayes' parents in London last week.—Howard McQueen, who was operated on at the Robinson Hospital three weeks ago, has come home and is getting along nicely.—The Teachers' Institute will convene in McKee July 12. The State Superintendent will be present part of the week.—Elias Lainhart, who has been in Illinois for several months, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tyra Lainhart.—There seems to be plenty of fruit in this part of the county.—Stacy Howell of Pennsylvania, who has been visiting Moss Farmer for several days, returned to his home last week. He and Moss were schoolmates at Maryville College.—Will Fowler has a new grist mill and is doing a hustling business.—We are having plenty of rain, and oats and other things are looking fine.—Our County agent, W. R. Reynolds, and Prof. James Feltner, of London, gave interesting talks at the courthouse, Monday night on agricultural and community work.

Bond

Bond, June 20.—We have had two weeks of dry weather and farmers have all their crops in good condition but today we have been the recipients of a fine rain, which was needed by oats, grass and potatoes.—The Pigeon Roost Farmers' Club had the pleasure of having the following men with them Thursday night: W. H. Reynolds, of Tyner, J. M. Feltner, of London, R. L. Davis, of Annville and Coleman Reynolds, of Tyner. Everybody enjoyed their talks and we are always glad to have them with us.—Coleman Reynolds will teach our school this fall.—Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Charley Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Davis, and Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Teague were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Davis, Sunday.—J. T. Brewer is working in the coal mines near East Bernstadt.—Emma Sexton has returned from Tennessee, where she has been attending school.

MADISON COUNTY Coyote

Coyote, June 21.—Dewey Powell visited home folks last Saturday.—Miss Lila Powell and Higgin Powell of Panola, spent Saturday and Sunday with Clara and Clinton Powell.—The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Bishop has been very sick.—Fee Todd was visiting his cousins, Joe and Mary Todd, a few days last week.

Harts

Harts, June 21.—The recent rain was much needed and will help those who had tobacco to set out.—R. E. Gadd's father of Rockcastle County, spent Saturday night with him.—Stan Robinson went to Kingston, Saturday on business.—Misses Howena and Elizabeth Hammon, of Dispinta, visited their grandfather, J. W. Lake, during Commencement.—Miss Ellen Turner, of Crab Orchard, is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Chas. Chas. Riddle, of Harts.—There will be an all-day meeting.

Potts' GOLD DUST Flour

is made of best wheat and by
most improved methods

BEST BY TEST

For Sale By All Grocers

R. L. POTTS & SON Whites Station, Ky.

Phone 156-3

Battle of Bunker Hill



H. S. CUMMINGS



Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic national committee, chosen as temporary chairman of the Democratic national convention.

How to Lower Your Meat Bills

Hints From the Department of Justice

NO STEER WITHOUT GOOD MEAT AT LOW PRICE.

WANTED—A steer composed entirely of loins and ribs.—H. C. L.

Unfortunately, "there ain't no such animal." If a porterhouse steak could be developed by a live stock Luther Burbank, we could all have porterhouse or sirloin steaks and rolled roasts from the first and second ribs—next to the loin, and therefore most expensive, as your butcher will tell you.

Nearly everybody wants high-grade cuts, but there aren't enough ribs and loins to go around. These cuts compose but 27 per cent of the carcass, the loin constituting 18 per cent.

What's the answer? If people would buy more chuck—they make excellent steaks—or hocks and chucks (all fore-quarter cuts) there would be cheaper sirloin and porterhouse steaks. Ask your butcher or food economist about the possibilities of the fore quarter, also cheap cuts from the hind quarter. Then there is the flank. Ever eat good flank steak? It possesses a flavor that cannot be duplicated. The full flank composes 4 per cent of the beef carcass, the square-cut chuck about 24 per cent.

In New York and other Eastern cities far removed from the packing house center, ribs and loins can be sold at lower prices than in Illinois, because of the heavy demand by the foreign-born population for rounds, chuck, rump and other cuts less popular in the West. The least expensive part of the beef carcass is the shank, which is excellent for stews and soups. The round will supply roasts as well as steaks. Pot roasts, steaks and braising meat are furnished by the rump at medium expense. Chucks supply roasts, steaks and shanks. The shoulder chod, another economical cut, is used by well-taught cooks for steaks and pot roasts. There is a large variety of extra portions that many housewives know little about, such as the heart, liver, kidneys, lungs and sweetbreads.

But you must know something about beef cuts to know what to buy and how to buy. Then you can neglect the costly steaks for the time and return to them when the price has been equalized by the more general buying of the less familiar cuts.

Woman purchasing agents of the home, in learning more about the various cuts and their culinary possibilities, will have impressed upon them a knowledge of the limited quantity

of loins and ribs and the excessive demand for them which causes the price to keep up.

When ordering the foods for the day, the meat part of the meal is always the first planned, and the remainder built around it. Housewives should be familiar with all cuts and then cook them so as to get the best flavor.

Rump Pot Roast of Beef With Dumplings.

3 pounds beef rump,
1/4 pound salt pork,
1/4 cupful carrots, onion, celery and turnips.

1 tablespoonful parsley,

1 bay leaf,

4 cloves,

1/4 teaspoonful pepper,

Salt,

3 cupfuls water.

Wipe the meat, dredge with flour and brown the exterior surface in port wine. Place on a rack in a kettle, surround with vegetables, spices and water. Season, cover closely and simmer slowly four hours, keeping the liquid below the boiling point. Remove meat and vegetables to hot platter. Thicken stock and serve with vegetables as a sauce around the meat. The sauce may be strained if desired.

Dumplings.

2 cupfuls flour,
2 teaspoonsful baking powder,
1/2 teaspoonful salt,

2 teaspoonsful fat,

2-3 cupfuls milk, more if needed.

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Work in shortening, add milk gradually, put out one-half inch in thickness, cut with small biscuit cutter. Cook from 12 to 15 minutes. Do not lift the lid while cooking.

This mixture may be made slightly thinner and dropped from a spoon into the stock for cooking.

Smothered Beef.

3 pounds of rump or chod,
3 large onions sliced,

3 tablespoonsful oil or drippings,

2 tablespoonsful mild prepared mustard,

Flour mixed with salt and pepper,

1 teaspoonful celery seed,

1 cupful strained tomatoes or 1/2 can tomato soup.

Dredge meat with flour, brown onions in oil; add mustard, celery seed and tomatoes. Pour this sauce over meat and cook slowly three hours or more on top of stove or six hours in a fireless cooker.

where he has a position.—Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Evans, of Cincinnati, O., visited relatives here last week.—Miss Juan Hart has just returned home after visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Juan Barclay, of near Richmond. She reports a nice time.

—Mr. and Mrs. Willie Swinford visited relatives here last week.—John Logear fell from a cherry tree one day last week and broke his collar bone.—A. C. Hart and W. G. Mullins were in Berea Saturday on business.—Miss Juan Hart has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Lake, of Harts.

NEW LINES SEEN ON MOON

British Astronomer Makes Public Recent Observations of Great Interest to Scientists.

A paper by T. L. MacDonald, read before the British Astronomical Association, discusses the appearance of a bright border along the dark limb of the young moon. According to Mr. MacDonald this luminosity, which is not visible in all lunations, has a more or less limelike appearance, and is decidedly brighter than the ordinary earthshine, which always illuminates the darker part of the young moon. The bright border varies in length, not always extending as far as the horns of the lunar crescent, and certain nearly circular swellings of intensified brightness have been noted. In

general the border is most sharply defined when the moon is 2 1/2 days old, and it begins to become diffuse the third day of the lunation. By the seventh day it is barely distinguishable. Commenting on these observations, Mr. Harold Thomson stated that he had observed the bright border with the naked eye, but it disappeared in the telescope.—*Scientific American*.

New York and Other Seaports.

As a result of the great war the population of France has decreased 7 per cent, but the population of some of the large cities of France has made a large increase. Lyons, Bordeaux and Marseilles are of special interest to American investors, who have paid many millions of dollars in purchasing bonds issued by these cities. Their gain in population has ranged from 15 to 30 per cent, the largest being that of Marseilles, and it is perhaps significant that Marseilles is the principal port of France on the Mediterranean, remarks the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

As the great seaport of America, New York has made enormous growth in recent years and the population has become so great that not only is New York the largest city in the world but English newspapers now admit that New York has nearly a million more inhabitants than London, which has been for over a century the world's greatest city.

MOTOR FUEL SUPPLY SHORT

Gasoline Cannot Be Relied On to Fill Demand—Alcohol the Coming Power.

Mineral oils vary very much in their makeup. Those of Mexico are particularly rich in the heavier ingredients, and are therefore excellently adapted for use as fuel. The lighter oils yield more kerosene and gasoline.

The prospect of gasoline supply offers some reason for anxiety. It has been increased enormously within the last ten years, but the growth of the output has been only one-third as great as the growth of the automobile industry. There are now 7,500,000 automobiles in the United States; by the end of the present year there will be 9,000,000.

Nothing is more certain than that the supply of gasoline will not keep pace with the increasing demand. We shall have to look to coal tar as a source of motor fuel. Already "benzol," a by-product of the distillation of bituminous coal, is being used for this purpose in considerable quantities. Another fuel available (if carburetors and cylinders are redesigned) is alcohol, which can be obtained in unlimited quantities from molasses, unmarketable potatoes, and all sorts of vegetable wastes.

Feel Out of Sorts? Irritable, Nervous, Tired, Wear Out?

IT'S YOUR LIVER!

PEPSOTONE FOR YOU!

Liver comes from the word—live. Deteriorated liver means upset life—marble, cross, disagreeable, peevish, no ambition, no appetite.

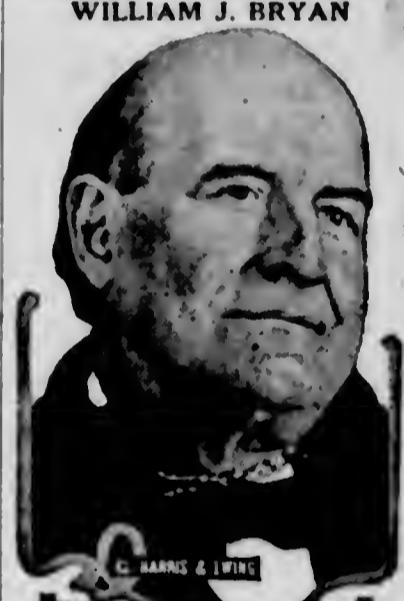
In place of poisonous salamels, doctors and scientists now recommend and prescribe Pepsotone, the new, surest, best and most agreeable stomach, liver and bowel medicine.

Simply get a quarter's worth of ordinary Pepsotone tablet form. Take a single tablet or two tonight, and tomorrow you will wake up feeling fine and look at life from a new viewpoint—happy, cheerful, with ambition to do things.

It's up to you to increase your vim, vigor and efficiency by the Pepsotone method.

Note: Upon inquiry, it is found that Pepsotone is procurable at Watch's Department Store, and all other reliable dealers everywhere, with guarantee of satisfaction assured or money refunded.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN



Three Die of Plague.

Vera Cruz, Mexico.—Two new cases of bubonic plague and three deaths have been reported. A new sanitary brigade under the American medical expert, Dr. Mitchell, has been organized. An American destroyer has arrived here from New Orleans with 7,000 vials of anti-plague vaccine.

Student Nurses Wanted!

THE ROBINSON HOSPITAL (INC.) AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, at Berea, Ky., offers a three years' course of instruction which leads to graduation. The graduates from this institution are eligible for examination by the State Board of Nurses' Examiners, and for registration. The course of training and study fulfills all the requirements of the laws of the State. Applicants must have completed the Eighth Grade and one year's High School, or its equivalent.

Uniforms and text books are furnished by the Institution without cost to the students. Students are also given board and lodging and necessary laundry of uniforms. Each student nurse also receives an allowance of \$120 per year for her necessary expenses. This allowance is given in monthly installments of \$10 each.

Plans are under way for additional building that will double the present capacity of the Institution for caring for patients and training nurses.

Places are now open for ten more young women who desire to take up the work.

For particulars address

IDA M. JONES, R. N., Superintendent